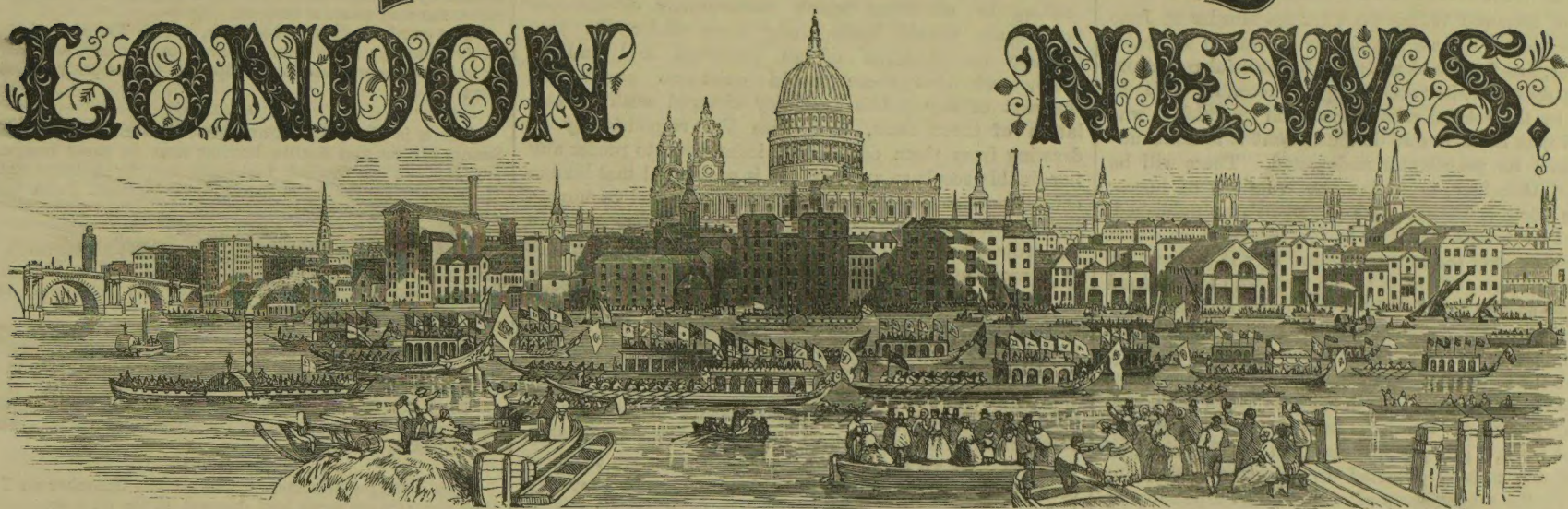


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THE BELGIAN GARDES CIVIQUES AT WIMBLEDON CAMP: "THE VIN D'HONNEUR."

THE ELTHAM MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Edmund Walter Pook for the murder of Jane Maria Clousen, at Eltham, which terminated in a verdict of acquittal, has furnished material for painful reflection, which may, however, be turned to good account. We do not refer to the fearful crime in relation to which it was held. All that need be said of that is that it remains unpunished and its perpetrator undetected. There will be no occasion, therefore, to revive the emotions of horror which the facts connected with it, when first published, stirred in everybody's mind. The few observations which follow concern only the means adopted by the prosecution to bring home the guilt of it to the man who lately stood a "prisoner at the bar." It is hardly too much to say that a portion of the evidence elicited during the progress of the trial touches at a vital point the interests of every member of the English community. Through a momentary, and we may say accidental, rift in the haze which enveloped the subject-matter of the legal investigation at the Old Bailey last week, a glimpse was obtained by the public of the machinery usually resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the perpetrators of serious, and especially of extraordinary, crimes, which might well excite in us, not merely humiliation, but mistrust and fear.

The fact that all the steps preliminary to the actual trial in court taken in reference to great offences against the law—the search for evidence, the weaving it into a theory consistent in all its parts, the arrangement of information with the object of effectively establishing that theory, the choice and rejection of witnesses, and all matters of a cognate kind—are committed—or we may more correctly say are left—to the responsibility of the police ought to have been no new discovery to any intelligent Englishman in these days; and, perhaps, to a large majority was not. Questioned on the point, most people would probably admit that they were not unaware of the fact, though they had seldom, if ever, considered what it involves. The Eltham murder trial has forced it into notice. The spirit and manner of the police in their attempts to trace the death of Jane Maria Clousen to Edmund Walter Pook, as disclosed in court, and commented upon by the Lord Chief Justice and by the counsel on both sides, show that there is no man's life that may not be jeopardised at some time or other in its ordinary progress by this feature of administering criminal law. Now we disclaim, *in limine*, any suspicion of the police as a body. We willingly credit them with fair, honest, and laudable motives, taking for granted that in so large a number of men there will be an average proportion of individual exceptions. But it by no means follows that because in the exercise of their constabulary functions they come up to a high standard of merit they are qualified to assume the direction of prosecutions for criminal offences. Indeed, when the subject comes to be thought upon, the presumption will be found to lie the other way.

Bodies of men, organised and disciplined as are the police, are actuated strongly by an *esprit de corps*. They emulate each other in the discharge of their official duties, and are jealous of the reputation of their comrades. They are not, however, men of refined culture. They are not conversant with human nature at its best. Their imagination has to manipulate coarse and foul materials; and their prejudices render them extremely sceptical of innocence whenever a public charge has been made. All this, which may very well suit the performance of their proper work as constables, unfits them to guide with discrimination the conduct of a prosecution which should be as judicial in its character as the trial to which it leads. We do not say that in the case of the accused Walter Pook there was on the part of the police, regarded as prosecutors, any deliberate and wilful attempt to mislead the Court and the jury—any conscious effort to tamper with the evidence which they had collected, or which had been brought before them. But their bias was most perceptibly in aid of the supposed clue hastily seized hold of by them in the first instance. By its consistency or inconsistency with the theory they had formed of Pook's guilt they judged of the worth or worthlessness of facts as evidence, and gave them prominence or thrust them aside accordingly. Having apprehended their man, they naturally looked about for further evidence in support of their conjecture that he was the criminal; and if they felt a stronger desire than other men would have done to bring out a result in harmony with their first proceedings, the ill-chosen position, rather than the dishonest character, of the men must bear the chief blame. It is an infirmity of nobler minds than theirs to be less anxious to find themselves on the side of truth than to find the truth on their side.

One cannot, however, contemplate the possibilities which might have accrued from this cause in Pook's case without becoming very unpleasantly conscious of the perils to which the reputation and life of Englishmen are exposed. It is not at all an extreme improbability that a man may find himself in contact with a web of circumstances which will throw a shadow of suspicion upon him in relation to some event of which he has not the smallest knowledge. At any time of his life any man may be in the closest proximity to the site upon which a fearful tragedy is being simultaneously enacted, and a little ingenuity, guided by a foregone conclusion, may point him out as the apparent agent in the violation of the law. We need to be assured that, if such a calamity should befall us, we are in no peril of being made the victims of other men's prejudices or of their professional pride. It

is of the last importance to us that the facts relating to an event which momentarily clouds our fair name should immediately come under the preliminary consideration of an impartial and judicial mind, and that there should exist no motive on the part of any public authority charged with the collation of those facts, and with the responsibility of drawing from them conjectural inferences, to prefer any imaginable result to another. It is proverbial that human conclusions are generally more or less coloured by human inclinations, and it is not a safe state of things when, in the ordinary motives by which men are actuated, the bias of a prosecutor is towards the establishment of the guilt of the accused, which, without imputing to them any heinous offence, may be generally alleged in the case of prosecutions by the police.

Not a few circumstances have occurred of late to indicate the expediency of appointing officers, unknown as yet to the English law, upon whom should be devolved the responsibility of conducting all prosecutions for public offences. Of all people, perhaps, Englishmen are the most conservative of their particular customs, and they are in no respect more conservative than in whatever relates to the administration of justice. Doubtless, they have reason to be proud of the machinery and of the rules by which justice is administered in the vast majority of cases; but the proceedings involved in the process are unquestionably capable of improvement. They have but to look around them to become cognisant of many particulars in which they may glean useful hints from the practices of their neighbours. They need not resort to meddlesome methods. They need not give up the maxim of law which assumes every man's innocence until his guilt has been proved. They need do nothing more than open their eyes and use their common-sense, and we think they all but inevitably reach the conclusion that one of the greatest defects of legal procedure in this country is the non-existence of a public prosecutor.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 20.

All public interest at present centres in the approaching municipal elections for Paris, with reference to which extraordinary exertions are being made both by the Moderate and Extreme parties, the latter of whom is again rousing itself into action, and professes to be well satisfied with the prospects before it. It is not expected, however, that the ultra-Republicans will succeed in securing more than one fourth of the seats. The *International*, rampant as formerly, advises the electors to vote either for extreme Republicans or Royalists, rather than for Liberals of a moderate shade, on the ground that the latter are the bitterest enemies of the cause of labour. The securing of a municipal government to the Parisians was the pretence made use of by the demagogy which installed the Commune, that incarnation of tyranny; but the Parisians generally have suffered too much from the consequences of the epoch of chaos which it inaugurated to accord any particular support to the adherents of the advanced party.

The Union of the Parisian press has just published a list of the candidates it recommends for election, which includes alike members of the Tribunal of Commerce, bankers, merchants, notaries, and others belonging to the high mercantile class. Among the candidates put forward are Baron Haussmann, who expects to get elected for the arrondissement of Passy, and M. Rane, who appears to have given up the idea of endeavouring to secure the deputy's seat, upon which he was bent a week or two since, and to have resigned himself to seeking to represent Paris in its Municipal Council, but who is not likely, it is said, owing to his brief connection with the Commune, to be allowed to take his seat, even if elected. The Prefect of the Seine has issued a circular stating that persons living in furnished lodgings are not entitled to vote unless they have resided in the same place for twelve months past, a restriction which is looked upon as a violation of the rights of universal suffrage, and is most energetically attacked accordingly.

The financial schemes of M. Poyer-Quertier have not been well received by the Budget Committee of the Assembly, the proposed tax of 20 per cent on raw material having been rejected by seventeen votes against five. Rumours are rife that, in consequence of this rejection, the Finance Minister is desirous of resigning his post. Meanwhile, however, we are told that a new scheme will be submitted to the Assembly after the recess. A decree has been issued abrogating the additional duties imposed during the war on cotton and wool.

M. Ozanne, Secretary-General of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has left for London, charged with negotiating certain modifications in the treaty of commerce with England. He afterwards proceeds to Berlin, to take part in a grand Customs conference, at which all the European States will be represented.

Contrary to general expectation, the state of siege is not yet raised, and it is now announced that the authorities are awaiting the conclusion of the municipal elections; but for several days the city gates have been left open at night-time, and for the last week the theatres, cafés, and other places of public entertainment have been permitted to remain open until midnight, by virtue of an order from the General in command of the capital.

It is stated that the courts-martial for the trial of the Communists are to assemble without fail on the 24th inst.

M. Paul de Cassagnac has made his reappearance in the *Gauleis*, where he undertakes to answer M. Amédée Achard's attacks on the Emperor Napoleon for his behaviour at Sedan. M. de Cassagnac, while declining to defend the faults of the Empire, maintains that the one point with regard to which the Emperor is unassailable is Sedan, which he hopes that France will yet achieve.

Monseigneur Guibert, Archbishop of Tours, who, it will be remembered, placed his palace at the disposal of the Jewish delegate of the Government of National Defence, M. Crémieux, has been named by M. Thiers Archbishop of Paris.

A somewhat serious explosion has occurred at Vincennes. While a box of cartridges was being emptied out on to a heap of other cartridges which had been damped, the box exploded, setting fire of course to the remainder. Four persons were killed, and over thirty more or less seriously injured. Con-

siderable difficulty was experienced in overcoming the fire caused by the explosion, and those engaged in the operation ran some very narrow escapes.

The gardens of the Tuileries, which for almost the past twelve months have been by turns an artillery, a cavalry, and an infantry camp, are to be opened to the public on Sunday next.

SPAIN.

There is likely to be another Ministerial crisis at Madrid. Senors Martos and Zorilla having sent in their resignations. The Budget was carried, last Saturday, by a large majority. It is reported that the assassin of Marshal Prim has been discovered and arrested.

HOLLAND.

The marriage of Princess Maria of the Netherlands to the Prince of Wied was solemnised, on Tuesday, at Wassenaar, in the presence of the Royal family, the Ministers, and the members of the diplomatic body.

In the sitting of the First Chamber, on Tuesday evening, the members, at the demand of the Government, decided, by sixteen votes against fifteen, to postpone the discussion of the treaty ceding the Guinea coast to England.

Dr. Mijer, Governor-General of the East Indian Colonies, has resigned, and is succeeded by Dr. London, Royal Commissioner of the South of Holland.

BELGIUM.

The Foreign Minister stated in the Chamber on Tuesday that the Government had deemed it its duty to re-establish the passport system in order to prevent the entrance into Belgium of individuals whose presence might be attended with inconvenience.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A Vienna telegram states that the Austrian Delegation succeeded on Tuesday in attaining to a complete agreement with the decisions of the Hungarian Delegation, and both these bodies have now passed the whole Financial Bill, which fixes the entire amount of the estimates for the year 1870 at 93,438,000 fl.

The ratification of the convention in reference to naturalisation concluded between Austria and the United States, on Sept. 20, 1870, were formally exchanged yesterday week.

GERMANY.

At noon on Sunday the Bavarian troops made their triumphal entry into Munich, amid much rejoicing and enthusiasm. The Imperial Prince of Germany arrived on Saturday night, and was received at the railway station by the King and an immense crowd of spectators.

The Emperor William has conferred upon Count Wrangel, the oldest Field Marshal in the army, the cross and star of the family order of Hohenzollern.

The Crown Prince of Saxony has been raised to the rank of Field Marshal in the Russian army.

The city of Dresden has named four of its public squares after the Emperor of Germany, Prince Albert (of Saxony), De Bismarck, and De Moltke.

AMERICA.

Detailed accounts of the Orange riots in New York, on Wednesday week, show that thirty-one persons were killed, 175 wounded, and 200 arrested. One fourteenth of the victims belonged to the police or the soldiers.

A colossal bust of Washington Irving, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was unveiled, on Saturday, July 1, in presence of about 10,000 persons, including a large number of public officials and clergymen. The bust is a gift to the city from the Hon. Demas Barnes.

Lord Napier has decided to form camps of exercise for the cold season in India.

According to the New York papers, an insurrectionary movement is on foot among the negroes in Jamaica.

Telegrams from China report a typhoon at Hiogo. Seven steamers were lost, and the place was inundated. The Great Northern cable-ships were safe.

According to the *Police Gazette* of St. Petersburg, there have been 5125 cases of cholera there between Aug. 17, 1870, and June 22, 1871, 2090 of which have ended fatally.

By the arrival of the Plate mail we learn that the dreadful epidemic at Buenos Ayres has disappeared, and that the health of the city has been restored, for which blessing thanksgivings had been held in all the churches.

The Russian Government has decided to abandon the salt monopoly in Siberia from the beginning of next year, when private companies will be allowed to dig for salt on payment of a royalty of 30 kopeks per yard.

The Jews of Turin are erecting a magnificent synagogue, which will, it is said, be the finest structure of the kind in the world. It is like a Greek temple in form, mounted on a little elevation, and elegant and grandiose. Its massive tower is rather bizarre, but the whole structure calls to one's mind visions of Nineveh and Thebes.

The Marquis of Lorne has accepted the vacant presidency of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind.

At the Kingstown Regatta her Majesty's cup, open to all yachts belonging to recognised clubs, was won by Mr. J. Willie's Oimara.

Tuesday was observed as a gala day in Rotherham, on receipt of the news that a charter of incorporation had been granted for the town. There will be six wards, each having an alderman and three councillors.

The election for Monaghan to fill the vacancy in the representation of that county occasioned by the death of Mr. Charles Powell Leslie took place on Thursday. There were two candidates—Mr. John Leslie and Mr. Isaac Butt. Mr. Leslie was chosen by a large majority.

Dr. Hooker's report to the First Commissioner of Works on Kew Gardens, which has just been published, states that the total number of visitors in the year 1870 was 586,835, as against 630,594 in 1869, and 502,369 in 1868. The total number on Sundays was 265,585; on week days, 321,250.

From April 1 to July 15 the exchequer receipts amounted to £18,833,677, an increase of £468,693 upon the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £25,007,225. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £883,125.

The Scott exhibition of portraits, paintings, manuscripts, &c., connected with the life of Sir Walter Scott, was opened in Edinburgh on Saturday. The exhibition will remain open until the centenary celebration, which takes place early in next month.—The arrangements for the celebration of the Scott centenary banquet to be held in Glasgow are all but completed, and the dinner will come off on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 9, in the City Hall. The Duke of Argyll has consented to take the chair.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The attractions of the Lords and Commons match, the presence of Princess Louise, and the arrival of the Belgians caused a large assemblage of visitors on Thursday week. About 180 of the Belgian Garde Civique, who have taken part in the competitions, arrived on that day in the camp, and were received with great heartiness. The Belgians were met at Blackfriars at twelve o'clock by Captain Mercier, on behalf of the Belgian committee, and were conveyed to Putney by steamer. From Putney they marched to the camp, under the command of Colonel Stoefs and headed by the band of the 37th Middlesex. On their arrival in camp they were warmly greeted by the volunteers and visitors, and at their own square they were received by the members of the committee, Major-General Sir George Pollock and several other officers, and a large number of ladies. Colonel Gourley, M.P., on behalf of the association, cordially welcomed the Belgian visitors, and expressed a hope that their competition with English volunteers would lead to mutual improvement, and that their presence in this country would lead to closer relations in every respect between the two nations. He thanked them for their conduct during the recent war, and for the reception they had given to the English volunteers who had been in Belgium. Colonel Stoefs returned thanks for their welcome. He observed that England had long been the friend of Belgium, and had been the first to denounce those projects which had from time to time threatened the independence of Belgium. Major-General Pollock expressed a hope that the union which had long existed between England and Belgium might last for ever. After three cheers had been given for her Majesty and for the King and Queen of the Belgians, the "loving cup" was handed round, and the visitors entered their tent for lunch. Tuesday was quite a fête-day in connection with the Belgians. Colonel Chambers (known in connection with Garibaldi) and his estimable lady entertained the greater part of those who are over here and the Belgian Committee at a déjeuner at Putney House. On Wednesday a fresh detachment of Belgians arrived from Ghent, under the command of Major Curdon; and in the Belgian camp the gratifying ceremony was performed, by Colonel McDonald, of the 1st Surrey, of presenting a handsome silver cup from his corps as one of the Belgian prizes. Captain Goodliffe, of the London Rifle Brigade, performed a similarly graceful act in presenting, on behalf of his regiment, a beautiful parcel-gilt claret jug, and a smaller cup, subscribed for by the friends of the corps.

The principal event in the shooting on Thursday week was the contest between Lords and Commons, which took place in the presence of a large number of spectators—Princess Louise watching the shooting of her husband, who was one of the Commons team. The shooting was very close. At the 200-yards range the Commons finished 5 points ahead of the Lords; at the 500 yards they increased their advantage by 2 points only; thus winning the match by 7 points, with a total score of 293 as against 286 scored by the Lords. The representatives of the Upper House were Lords Ducie, Denbigh, Spencer, and Cloncurry; of the Lower, the Marquis of Lorne, Messrs. Wells, Malcolm, and Dingwall Fordyce. The St. George's challenge vase was won by Private Clarke, of the 1st Edinburgh, who also takes a gold jewel and purse of 25 sovs.; Corporal Carter, of the 4th Hants, takes the second prize, a silver jewel and £20; Private Bryan, of the 3rd Monmouth, takes a bronze cross and £20; and Sergeant Kirk, of the 1st East York, a purse of £10. For the Windmill prizes, at 200 yards, Corporal Davie, of the Robin Hoods; Mr. Middleton, of the 3rd Worcester; and Private Wade, of the 1st Lancashire, tied for the first, second, and third prizes; and for the Windmill, 500 yards, Sergeant Webb, of the 10th Salop, and Mr. Hamilton, of the 9th Surrey, tied for the first and second prizes.

Yesterday week the first stage of the competition for the Queen's prize was completed. The total aggregate value of the first stage is £1515, exclusive of medals and badges. Of this amount £60 in money, with the silver medal of the association, is given to the best shot, who in this case is Private Mayfield, of the 1st Notts. The twenty-nine volunteers who come next in merit receive £15 each, and the next thirty best shots become each entitled to £10. The ninety who follow receive £3 each in money. Finally, there is a class of one hundred next best shots, who receive the sum of £2 each—making a total of 250 volunteers who receive prizes in the first stage of the great annual competition. The chief of the Alexandra prizes was won by Private Brooking, of the 22nd Middlesex. The Martin's challenge cup and £10 went to Private Kennington, of the 1st Somerset. A singular incident occurred on this day. A continuous neglect of duty in one of the markers being observed, it was feared that he had been accidentally shot. Firing was suspended, and he was found to be fast asleep!

The international Enfield match was decided on Saturday. This match is between three representative squads of twenty, each shooting for the honour of a branch of the United Kingdom. Between the English and Scotch teams the contest was very close and exciting; the Irish kept their rivals well in view, but were not able to obtain a front place at any of the three distances. The English, on the contrary, led at the two first ranges by 15 at the 200 yards, which they increased to 17 at the 500 yards. The Scotch, however, overtook them at 600 yards, and, by brilliant shooting, left the English eventually in a minority of 15. The total scores were:—Scotland, 1105; England, 1090; Ireland, 1031. The chief of the Alexandra "aggregate" prizes was won by Lieutenant Tobin. The China challenge cup was won by the Cambridge county team. The chief of battalion sweepstakes, in connection with the Queen's prize, was awarded to the 1st A.B. Staffordshire. The £50 prize offered in the second stage of the Alexandra prize was won by Sergeant-Major Newman, of the 11th Hants, who made the best twenty-four points—Private Brooking, of the 2nd Middlesex, having scored the same number. Of the prizes offered by the Duke of Cambridge, the first prize, at 800 yards, was won by Mr. Dunlop, of the 1st Inverness; and the first prize at 900 yards by Captain Malcolm, of the 14th Argyle. The Belgian challenge cup was won by the 1st Lancashire; and the Snider association cup by Ensign Logan, of the 1st Edinburgh.

The church parade, on Sunday forenoon, was well attended, not only by volunteers, but by visitors. The sermon, which was most practical and impressive, was preached by the Bishop of Manchester, from the words, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers."

Monday was a fine day for visitors, but the volunteers complained of the great heat, and those who were engaged in the contests state that the mirage was more troublesome than usual. Prince Arthur and Prince Oscar of Sweden visited the camp in the afternoon, and had an excellent opportunity of seeing some excellent practice with new breech-loading arms—Sergeant Andrews with the Martini-Henry, Sergeant Bird with the Henry, and Private Warwith with the Soper. The latter fired sixty-eight rounds in the two minutes allowed, and made a score of 124 points, made up of one bull's-eye, eighteen centres, and thirty-three outers. The sixteen misses were mainly attributable to the accumulation of smoke which hung round the firer. For the Albert prizes the following were the

chief of the successful competitors:—Winner of £40, Mr. Wilkerson, Croydon; £30, Mr. Cortis, 1st Sussex; winners of £25 each, Mr. Murison, 13th Canada; Private Joyce, 3rd Lanark; Major Bland, late 76th Regiment; and Sergeant Ferguson, Inverness; winners of £20 each, Mr. Evans, Derby; Mr. Backhouse, 24th Lancashire; Mr. Biddulph; and Lieutenant Purchase, 14th Worcester. Three other Canadians—Lieutenant Little, Sergeant Omand, and Private Adams—also took prizes in this contest. The St. George's Dragon cup was won by Sergeant Taylor, 3rd Dumbarton.

The great event of Tuesday, and indeed of the week, was the winning of the Queen's prize of £250, with the gold medal and badge of the National Rifle Association, by Alfred Paget Humphry, Ensign of the F company Cambridge University Corps. He is son of Professor Humphry, of Cambridge, and is a young man in his second year at Trinity College. As a shot he is not unknown at Wimbledon, he having been one of the Rugby team in the three of the contests for the Ashburton Shield, and in 1868 made not only the highest score in the team, but also the highest score in the match. Last year he made a good score in the match for the "Chancellor's" challenge plate. This year, too, he led the Cambridgeshire team to victory in the contest for the China challenge cup, himself making the top score. As soon as his victory was certain he was shouldered and carried round the camp in the orthodox fashion, the band of the Victoria Rifles, for the twelfth time, playing the victor to council tents. Private Mayfield, of the Robin Hoods, who gained the first stage, was second with 67 points. Eight schools competed for the Ashburton challenge shield, and Winchester was the winner with the tip-top score of 299 points. The scores of the remaining teams were—Harrow, 292; Rugby, 291; Eton, 250; Rossel, 244; Cheltenham, 234; Marlborough, 234; Derby, 184. With the exception of Cheltenham and Marlborough, who used the muzzle-loading short Enfield, the schools shot with the Snider. The best scorers in each squad competed for the Spencer cup with the following result:—Hayward (Harrow) and Formby (Eton), each 23 points; Cox (Derby), 21; Burke (Rossall), 19; Jenkins (Rugby), 18; and Warren (Winchester), 14; Clark (Marlborough) and Baldock (Cheltenham) retired. The contest for the Army and Navy challenge cup resulted in Sergeant Doig, 91st Regiment, winning with 35 points out of a possible 40. The Irish international challenge trophy, shot for by the best scorers in the teams of the international match, was won by Ensign Gray, of the Scotch team, with 63 points; Cooper (England), 60; Downes (Ireland), 55.

The camp was visited, on Wednesday, by the Secretary for War, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Penzance. The great events of the day were the competitions for the Albert prize, second stage, which was won by Sergeant Ferguson, of Inverness; and the Oxford and Cambridge match for the Chancellor's challenge plate, which was won by Oxford with 433 points, Cambridge scoring 427. The Canadian cup, value £100, fell to Captain M'Gleneghan, 22nd Battalion Oxford Rifles, Woodstock, Ontario.

Thursday's competitions included the great international match of the year for the Elcho shield and the new competition for the Rajah of Kolapore's prize, in which the Canadian Twenty encountered a picked team from all parts of the United Kingdom.

To-day (Saturday) there will be a review, and Princess Louise will distribute the prizes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Devonshire laid the memorial stone of the new buildings of the West London Hospital last Saturday.

The London School Board has resolved to postpone the consideration of the by-laws regulating the attendance of children at elementary schools to Oct. 25 next.

There is a choice collection of works of art to be seen at Mr. Rogers's studio, 29, Maddox-street, Bond-street. The principal objects are carvings in wood by himself and his well-known father, Mr. W. G. Rogers.

Last week the number of paupers in the metropolis was 120,677, of whom 32,494 were in the workhouses, and 88,183 were receiving outdoor relief. Compared with the same week in last year, the total showed a decrease of 6934.

A choice collection of the works of Albert Dürer, and some artists' proofs and etchings from Turner's Liber Studiorum, touched and altered by the great painter, were, on Wednesday, disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, at their rooms in Wellington-street.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Tuesday night, at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, which was held at Exeter Hall. The report expressed an opinion that the Act of Charles II. ought rather to be amended than repealed.

Mr. Goschen, on Tuesday, presided over a meeting of subscribers to the Captain Memorial Fund, at which resolutions were carried, adding some names to the executive committee, and indicating the nature of the monument, which is to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Fishmongers' Company has contributed £50 towards the completion of the National Sanatorium at Bournemouth for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest—the honourable company following the example of her Majesty, who has given £100 to the same fund.

At the Italian Opera-House, on Wednesday, a handsome testimonial was presented to Signor Mario, on his final retirement from the lyric stage. It consisted of an elegant octagon-shaped casket, richly ornamented with gold mounts at each corner, and having a medallion, on which was engraved a verse laudatory of the recipient.

The show of lilies and carnations, on Wednesday, brought together a large concourse at the beautiful gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, the flowers proving to be worthy of the occasion. The Swedish band, as well as that of the Royal Life Guards, also rendered the promenades very attractive.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union will be held this evening (July 22) at the Lower Room, Exeter Hall. Lord Shaftesbury takes the chair, at eight p.m., and will be supported by the Dean of Westminster, Sir C. Trevelyan, the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M.P., Lord Lyttelton, A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P., W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., and others.

At Greenwich, on Monday night, a large mob assembled in the vicinity of Mr. Pook's house, behaved in a most disorderly manner, and set at defiance the efforts of the police to disperse it. During the afternoon effigies representing a man murdering a woman with a hatchet were paraded through the streets, until torn in pieces by persons sympathising with the late accused. A strong body of police was held in reserve, it being anticipated that serious rioting would occur. The rioting was renewed on Tuesday.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting and elections of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern—Mr. A. Harvey, treasurer, in the chair. There were 269 children in the asylum at Reedham. The health of the children is remarkably good, and their educational progress has been most favourably reported upon by Mr. Curtis, the examiner. The total receipts for the year had been £7672, and the expenditure £7603.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, an unusually large number of cases of saving life from drowning were brought under the notice of the committee and rewarded. The silver medallion was unanimously voted to Lieutenant James M. McCalmont, of the 8th Hussars, for saving Dennis Harrington, messenger in the Chief Secretary's office, Dublin, who was in danger of drowning at Kingstown Harbour. Many other rewards were voted.

General Schenck, the American Minister to this country, was entertained at a banquet given by the Merchant Taylors' Company yesterday week. The General spoke with pride of the share he had had in framing the Treaty of Washington, and remarked that while, as might be expected, everybody was not satisfied with that treaty, everybody was contented to accept it. He proposed the toast, "England and America—root and branch—may they flourish for ever!"

The churchwardens of St. Alban the Martyr's, Holborn, are in a singular difficulty. They have at their disposal a parochial gift called Wright's Charity, which has been left "to any one male resident within the district parish, of sober life and conversation, in needy circumstances, and not in the receipt of parish relief." We are told that the churchwardens cannot find anybody on whom to bestow the charity. The difficulty of finding a recipient suggests many queries.

On Wednesday a dinner, to commemorate the opening of St. Thomas's Hospital by the Queen, and for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the sum of £20,000 required for fitting and furnishing the hospital, was given in the court-room of the pavilion nearest to Westminster Bridge, when upwards of one hundred and fifty gentlemen attended. Sir Francis Hicks, the treasurer, was in the chair. The subscriptions, headed by a gift of £1000 from A.B., amounted to £11,000.

The first public election of children to be admitted to the Home for Sailors' Orphan Girls at Hampstead took place on Tuesday. At the present time there are sixty-five orphan girls in the home, including six children whose fathers had been lost in the Captain, and whose admission was the result of a special subscription set on foot by Admiral Sotherby. At Tuesday's election eight girls were admitted from a list of twenty-four candidates. The income for the year was £8476.

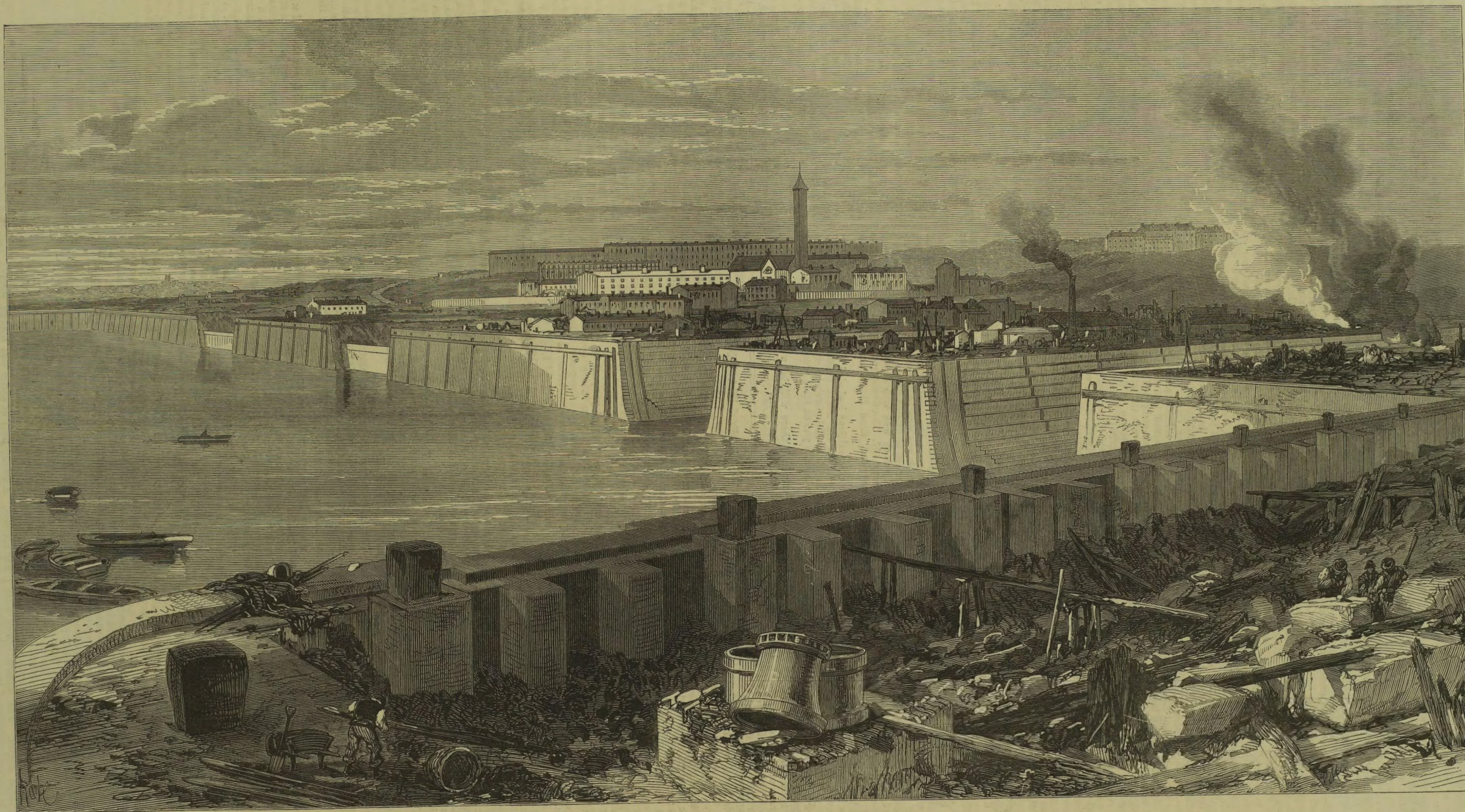
A general meeting of the subscribers to the Shakspeare Memorial Fund was held, on Monday, at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, under the presidency of Sir W. Tite, M.P. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to decide what was to be done with the balance of £285 which stood over from the tercentenary Shakspearean festival. It was resolved to endeavour to get in the outstanding subscriptions, in order to carry out the original idea of a monument to Shakspeare.

The annual meeting of the Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association was held, on Tuesday evening, at Anderson's Hotel—Mr. W. Harding, the president, in the chair. Exclusive of temporary relief, the association had distributed up to the 5th inst. a sum of £4020, and the invested sum now amounts to £5241. The report for the past half-year notices with gratitude the great success of the annual benefit at Drury-lane Theatre, and the annual dinner at the London Tavern. The committee are deeply grateful to the newspaper press for its encouragement and support, and thankfully acknowledge contributions from that source amounting to over £200. The ordinary receipts for the year amounted to £573, and the expenditure left £113 in hand.

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, at the house of Lord Ebury, of the subscribers to the proposed memorial to the late Earl of Clarendon, at which it was resolved that, with the consent of her Majesty's Government, a marble statue of Lord Clarendon should be erected in the Foreign Office, as the most fitting place to commemorate his eminent public services. A sub-committee—consisting of Lord Ebury, the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Granville, M. Van de Weyer, Earl Cadogan, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and Mr. Henry Reeve—was nominated to carry this resolution into effect. Any persons who may desire to take part in furthering this memorial may communicate with Lord Ebury, or with the secretaries, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and the Hon. E. C. Leigh.

Mr. Bedford held an inquest, on Monday, respecting the death of the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, aged fifty-eight years, a minister of the Church of England. Mrs. Arnett said she kept a boarding-house at 3, Clement's-inn, and the deceased had resided with her for the last eight years, with the exception of three months in each year, when he lived at Margate. He did not appear to have any relatives. He lived well, ate heartily, and never went to bed without a bottle of whisky or brandy by his side. He never received any visitors, and when he was at home he did nothing but play at chess alone by himself. On Friday afternoon he was found lying dead on the floor, blood issuing from his lips. The medical evidence showed that death had been caused by a rupture of one of the vessels of the heart, and a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

The annual parochial flower show of window grown plants for the parish of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, was held, on Monday, for the sixth year, in the garden of the Middlesex Hospital. The prizes were distributed by Lady Mildred Beresford-Hope, assisted by Lady Burrell, Mrs. Thomas Hughes, and other patronesses. The garden was crowded all the afternoon with the poor of the neighbourhood. The music of a police band enlivened the proceedings. The patients of the hospital took much interest in the festivities. Some of the nurses and permanent inmates of the cancer wards were successful competitors in the show.—The first of what is intended to be a succession of annual flower shows took place at the school-rooms, Princes-road, Lambeth, last Saturday afternoon. There was a good exhibition of fuchsias, geraniums, and other plants, the production of the poor belonging to the parish. Mrs. Gladstone was present, and distributed the prizes; after which ceremony Canon Gregory made a few remarks on the value of clean dwellings for the poor and the adornment of their homes with flowers, and the proceedings came to a close. The police band played a selection during the afternoon.—The Earl of Shaftesbury distributed the prizes at the annual flower show held in St. Stephen's National School-room, Kent-street, Borough, last week. The exhibition consisted of 400 plants, and there were some interesting specimens of the industrial occupations of the people of that very poor and populous locality, in which the rougher classes of the metropolis reside. Upwards of seventy prizes were given for plants, and prizes were also accorded for yard-gardens, paper flowers, and clean rooms.



THE NEW DOCKS AND REPAIRING-BASIN AT CHATHAM.



"SAVED FROM THE FLOOD," BY F. W. TOPHAM.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 91, Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Stourton, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 10, Wellesley-terrace, Prides Park, Liverpool, the wife of Richard H. Meister, Esq., of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Riding Mill-on-Tyne, Northumberland, the wife of C. W. Skinner, of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., at Belize, British Honduras, the wife of B. Cramer, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Birch House, Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of W. Nicol, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On May 28, at Arequipa, Peru, Archibald Barclay, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul there, to Sofia, fourth daughter of the late H. W. Hamsen, 1st, merchant.

On the 18th inst., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Dalston, by the Rev. John Walton, George, younger son of the late Conrad Loddiges, of Hackney, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late James Atkins, Wesleyan Minister.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Chiswick, by the Rev. D. J. Wetburn, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Lawford W. T. Dale, Vicar, and the Rev. Neilson Lorraine, Edward Pettit, Esq., of Canton, China, youngest son of the late Charles Pettit, Esq., of Leighton Buzzard, to Maria (Pittie), eldest daughter of John Pullman, Esq., of Greek-street, Soho, and Grove End, Chiswick. No cards.

On the 12th inst., at Lampport, Northants, Edward, eldest son of Colonel Corbett, of Longnor, M.P. for South Shropshire, to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Isham, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Sharnbrook House, Bedfordshire, John Gibbard, Esq., J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Bedford, aged 57.

On the 14th inst., at Bank House, Newbiggen-by-the-Sea, Morpeth, the Rev. Henry Parker, Rector of Ilderton, Alnwick, Northumberland, aged 69. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Cassillis, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, John Hay, late of Cresswell, Sunderland, in the county of Durham, Esq., J.P., D.L., in his 65th year.

On the 11th inst., at Mayence, on the Rhine, after a few hours' illness, Captain Basil Sidmouth de Ros Hall, Royal Navy, only remaining son of the late Captain Basil Hall, R.N., F.R.S., in his 38th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

SUNDAY, July 23.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Edward Auriol, M.A., Prebendary, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Selwyn, D.D. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster (for the Association for the Welfare of the Blind); 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. T. Hallett, M.A., Rector of Priors Hardwick.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, 24.—London Diocesan Church-Building Society, anniversary, 4 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).
Shipbrokers' Benevolent Society (annual dinner at the Crystal Palace, 6 p.m.).
TUESDAY, 25.—The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.
Royal Archaeological Institute meets at Cardiff.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Society of Arts' sixth and last Grand Concert at the Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 27.—Society for the Indigent Blind (extraordinary general court, 1 p.m.)
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts (Dramatic and Lyric Readings), 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, 28.—Quekett Microscopical Club: anniversary, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, 29.—Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Banquet to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 34	5 54	6 16	6 38	7 2	7 28	7 57

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
July 12	29.885	58.8	50.2	74	9	51.3	67.7	W. WSW.	346	0.060
13	29.887	62.0	58.0	88	10	54.5	71.0	SSW. SW.	371	.000
14	29.973	64.9	60.6	87	10	61.6	71.3	SSW.	260	.005
15	30.030	68.0	55.7	71	5	61.6	76.1	SW.	313	.000
16	..	..	..	..	..	61.4	79.9	WNW. WSW.	143	.000
17	30.054	66.5	62.1	86	7	59.9	79.6	SW. WSW.	178	.000
18	30.014	68.7	62.2	83	1	60.2	76.6	NNE. N. NNW.	102	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.900	29.871	29.972	30.029	30.143	30.101	30.054
Temperature of Air	64.5	64.9	67.3	67.3	69.3	65.3	67.5
Temperature of Evaporation	57.4	60.2	63.6	60.6	63.2	62.3	59.5
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	SSW.	SW.	WNW.	SW.	NNE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN will appear Every Evening in Two Pieces—in the new Comedy-Drama, AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling. Also in a new wild absurdity, NOT IF I KNOW IT! Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—Immense success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven, commences at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.—The coolest and best ventilated theatre and the most charming entertainment in the metropolis. The 202nd Appearance of LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. Continued excitement; unprecedented success.

LULU will SPRING, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 202nd time TO-NIGHT.

LULU will Accomplish the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, for the 202nd time TO-NIGHT.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the twelfth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bouquets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Frowe, Chesapeake, Hays, Cornhill; Ausin's, St. James's Hall, Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION NOVEL (Last Representations), by W. S. Gilbert; and THE FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.
The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half a Crown.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.
The General Rules for the Exhibition of Selected SPECIMENS of all varieties of FINE and DECORATIVE ART, with SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, and the Manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may now be had of the Attendants in the present year's Exhibition, and by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Offices, 3, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—The Trades interested in Jewellery and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Cotton and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

AUTOGRAPH GALLERY, 36, Rathbone-place, W.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF AUTOGRAPH PICTURES, DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission free.

DORÉ GALLERY, GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SATURDAY NEXT, INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will CLOSE their Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION Open Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

REMOVAL.—THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE COMPANY, consisting of Mdlle. Millie Christina, universally allowed by the millions who have seen her to be the "Eighth" Wonder of the World. Also, Captain M. V. Bates, the great Kentucky Giant, and Miss Annie Swan, the famous Nova Scotia Giantess, will, in order to give room to their numerous patrons, hold their reception at ST. JAMES'S LARGE HALL, Entrances, Regent-street and Piccadilly. Receptions from Half-past Two to Five, and from Eight to Ten p.m. Doors open half an hour previously. Admission, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

The history of the Army Bill, after its presentation to the House of Lords, is brief but interesting, and the conclusion is a crisis which is unsolved while we write, though the course of Ministers will be announced in our present issue. For the moment the most important bill of the Session may be regarded as in a state of collapse, even if we accept the declaration of its friends that it has not been rejected by the Lords, but has merely been ordered to stand over for amendment.

All sides allow that the debates on this measure have been of a high character, and worthy both of the debaters and of their subject-matter. There were three nights of discussion. Lord Northbrook moved the second reading on the Thursday in last week; and, in order to meet the notice given by the Duke of Richmond, the Under-Secretary went a good deal into details of the proposed arrangements for improving the organisation of the Army; but as he asserted that these considerations did not properly belong to the bill, the business of which was to remove obstructions, and especially that spider's web of vested interests, Purchase, the Duke of Richmond declined to examine them, especially as they were advanced rather in the form of suggestion than of legislation. The Duke said that the bill was merely a measure for the abolition of purchase, and, though he did not hold the purchase system to be absolutely good, he pointed out that it had supplied the Army with good officers and kept up the flow of promotion. The Government, on their own showing, had set themselves a task which could not be performed in less than thirty-five years, and which would cause the nation an expense which was at present incalculable. The leading words of his Grace's motion have a certain importance for the moment. The House was asked to signify its unwillingness to assent to the second reading until it had laid before it, either by Government or the report of a Commission, a complete scheme for carrying out the objects declared to be sought.

Lord Dalhousie called the plan a leap in the dark, but Lord Sandhurst declared himself agreeably surprised at the completeness of the Government plans. His Lordship used language which has drawn on him no sparing rebuke, for he said that an officer could not maintain moral influence over a thousand men if they knew that they were being dangled about, like a flock of sheep, to be sold at his convenience. We need not pause to note what a volley of indignation would have been discharged by the military world upon any civilian orator or journalist who should have ventured upon such an image. Lord Grey opposed the bill, and contended that the officers under the present system enjoyed the confidence of the soldiers. He believed that a system of selection would be suspected, and, moreover, could not be carried out without causing jealousies. Perhaps he hit the nail fairest when he declared that we were not so ill off for commanders as for those who were to be commanded. The Duke of Somerset did not see the difficulty of selection, and characteristically depicted the snubbing which a Minister would receive from him if a piece of promotion was desired upon any political ground.

Venerable Earl Russell opened the second night's debate; and, having declared that the purchase system was doomed, and that the Government were bound by their present offer of redemption, he opposed the bill because he held the reorganisation to be inadequate. Earl Russell appeared to have a general distrust of the Government in

regard to its defensive policy. The Commander-in-Chief would not uphold purchase, and saw a reason for its abolition in the willingness of the nation to bear a vast expenditure for that purpose. He had not thought, some time back, that the House of Commons would behave so liberally. He believed that the delicate work of selection might be effectively and advantageously carried out, but politicians must be content to leave the business entirely in the hands of military men. If the bill passed, his Royal Highness would feel it his duty to assist, to the best of his ability, in carrying it out. A number of other noblemen spoke, but most interest attached to the address of Lord Derby, who left his party and supported the measure, avowedly on the ground that it was a scheme for the abolition of purchase, which must come to an end, and against which the voice of the constituencies had unmistakably pronounced. He saw no use in the postponement of what was inevitable, and he reminded the House that the Crown and the Commons could accomplish the object without the aid of their Lordships—the former by a Royal warrant, the latter by a money vote. Lord Carnarvon did not believe that the Government would have recourse to such action; and he summed up his objections to the bill by pointing out that it was incomplete, needless, dangerous, and heavily oppressive in the way of taxation.

On the third and final night Lord Abinger brought his military experience to bear against the measure, and he condemned the new principles which it was proposed to introduce into the Army, especially denouncing the plan of short service, which would fill the Army with useless and sickly lads. Among the speeches this night, that of the Duke of Argyll was one of the most effective, as he "took all the points in his target," and also struck out with his accustomed fearlessness. He assailed the military authorities, declaring that they never exercised the slightest control over promotion. And here he made a good point, for the answer that was attempted proved his case, by adducing a few exceptional cases in which abstinence from interference would have been simply impossible. But the great speech of the night was delivered by Lord Salisbury. As a piece of sarcasm and invective this has rarely been surpassed. He was perfectly lavish with his satire, whether it took the form of direct imputation or adroit insinuation. It was not a statesman's speech, for it was utterly deficient in discretion; yet there was an occasional elevation of thought which atoned for much that had better have been left unsaid. Of course he opposed the bill, and predicted the worst consequences from the new system—consequences, let us say, the prophesying of which indicated that the Marquis of Salisbury is not a victim to "enthusiasm of humanity." He seemed not to believe that any man would willingly do his duty. Many of his auditors remembered with what wisdom and energy Lord Salisbury did his own duty as an Indian Minister, and they regarded him as a living protest against his own doctrines. A House, composed of a larger number of peers than has been got together (with two exceptions) during the last twenty years, divided, and the second reading was negatived by 155 to 130. How this result can be explained away and held not to mean a rejection of the bill, because the Duke's amendment was next carried substantively, we cannot see. Since the above was written Mr. Gladstone has announced in the House of Commons that the Government has advised her Majesty to cancel the warrant under which purchase was legal, that the Queen has acted upon this advice, and that purchase in the Army no longer exists.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, arrived at Osborne House, on Thursday week, from Windsor Castle.

On Saturday last, the Imperial Crown Princess of the German Empire, accompanied by her children, Prince William, Princess Charlotte, Prince Henry, Princess Victoria, Prince Waldemar, and Princess Sophie of Prussia, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice and Princess Charlotte, and Prince William of Prussia attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue left Osborne.

On Monday the Duchess of Roxburghe, Mdlle. von Bulow, and Count Seckendorff dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the Queen at Osborne and remained to luncheon. Their Imperial Majesties crossed from Portsmouth in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen. The Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Louise accompanied the Emperor and Empress to the landing-place, upon their return to Portsmouth for London.

The Queen has conferred the dignity of Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter upon the Emperor of Brazil.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven daily around the neighbourhood of Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of their youthful family, arrived at Frankfort yesterday (Friday) week. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the Neckar Railway station by the Duke of Nassau. The Prince and Princess proceeded to the Hôtel d'Angleterre. Their Royal Highnesses were visited on Saturday by the Imperial Crown Prince of the German Empire.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Wolverhampton on Thursday week, returning to Claridge's Hotel in the evening. The Empress of Brazil

attended mass at the Italian Church, Hatton-wall, and dined with Count and Countess d'Aquila at their residence at Holland Park. On Saturday last the Emperor drove to Richmond Park before breakfast, and visited the members of the Orleans family at Twickenham. Subsequently the Emperor and Empress visited the Crystal Palace, where they dined. On Sunday, early in the morning, his Imperial Majesty went to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. The Emperor and Empress attended mass at the Spanish Chapel, Manchester-square, and entertained Count and Countess d'Aquila at dinner at Claridge's Hotel. On Monday the Emperor drove in Hyde Park at six o'clock in the morning, and at eight o'clock went to Greenwich, and passed two hours in inspecting the Observatory, attended by Professor Airey. His Imperial Majesty afterwards inspected Woolwich Arsenal and Siemens's telegraph cable manufactory at East Greenwich, and subsequently partook of luncheon, with the Empress, at the Ship Hotel, his Imperial Majesty having travelled to Greenwich via the Thames Embankment, and thence by steam-boat. After luncheon the Empress returned to town, and visited Baroness Burdett-Coutts at Holly Lodge, Highgate. The Emperor visited Greenwich Hospital, the Royal Naval Schools, and Messrs. Penn's marine-engine manufactory. Their Imperial Majesties entertained the Count de Paris and the Duc de Nemours at dinner at the hotel. On Tuesday the Emperor and Empress went to Portsmouth, and partook of breakfast at the official residence of Admiral Sir James Hope, after which his Imperial Majesty inspected the dockyard and various ships in harbour. Subsequently the Emperor and Empress visited the Queen at Osborne, and upon their return dined at the Pier Hotel, Southsea, in consequence of the inability of Admiral Sir James Hope to entertain the Imperial visitors, owing to the lamentable accident which had befallen the gallant Admiral. The Emperor and Empress returned to town in the evening. On Wednesday his Imperial Majesty inspected Chatham Dockyard and the various Government establishments, and also several ships in course of construction, and steamed down the Medway and inspected the Great Eastern steam-ship, and thence returned to town.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany visited the volunteer camp at Wimbledon on Thursday week. The Imperial Crown Princess received at Prussia House Miss Lees and Miss Thacker, who nursed the sick and wounded at Cologne and Hamburg. Subsequently their Imperial Highnesses rode in Rotten-row. Prince Oscar of Sweden and a select company met the Crown Prince and Princess at luncheon, after which his Imperial Highness left Prussia House for Gravesend, whence he embarked for Antwerp en route for Munich, to take part in the triumphal entry of the Bavarian troops. The Imperial Crown Princess visited St. George's Hospital, being received by Earl Cadogan and Mr. Prescott Hewett. Her Imperial Highness, after making a minute inspection of the institution and speaking to many of the patients, visited St. Thomas's Hospital, and in the evening dined with the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, at the Deanery. On Saturday the Imperial Crown Princess, with her children, left Prussia House for Osborne House. The Imperial Crown Prince left Coblenz, on Thursday, upon his return to England, to join the Crown Princess.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein gave a garden-party, on Monday, at Frogmore House. The Queen's tents were placed upon the lawn, and the band of the 1st Life Guards was in attendance. The visitors, numbering about a hundred, were chiefly from Windsor and the immediate neighbourhood. The delicate health of Princess Christian is causing much anxiety to the members of the Royal family. It is feared that the Princess is suffering from an affection of the lungs, and the medical men in attendance upon her Royal Highness have recommended an entire change of air. The Prince and Princess have left Frogmore for the Continent, where they purpose to remain about a year. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at Ischl early in August, where they intend to pass several weeks.

PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

Prince Oscar of Sweden visited the International Exhibition at South Kensington on Saturday last; received Earl Granville, at the Swedish Legation; was present at a concert at the Albert Hall; and dined at the Travellers' Club. On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at the Swedish Chapel, Prince's-square, St. George's-in-the-East; and visited the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugénie, at Camden House. On Monday the Prince visited the United Service Institution, Whitehall, and also the volunteer camp at Wimbledon; and in the evening went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. On Tuesday his Royal Highness visited the International Exhibition; partook of luncheon at the United Service Club; visited the Horticultural Society's Gardens, where the Swedish military band performed; and in the evening left London for Edinburgh. The Prince has received visits from, and paid visits to, the several members of the Royal family and various distinguished personages.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Darmstadt, on Tuesday, from Coburg, en route for England.

Prince Arthur had a dancing party, on Thursday week, at the Ranger's House, Greenwich Park. The Prince has visited the volunteer camp at Wimbledon during the week.

Princess Louise, yesterday week, presented the prizes at the Middle-Class Schools in Cowper-street. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Lorne.

The Duchess of Cambridge, last week, visited the Industrial School for Destitute Boys, in Regent's Park-road.

Princess Teck inaugurated the new London Orphan Asylum at Watford on Thursday.

His Highness Halim Pacha and Prince Zayell have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Ems.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Achille Murat and Colonel Duncan, of the United States, made an excursion down the Thames, on Tuesday, in the cigar-ship yacht of Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore. The Emperor and the Empress Eugénie have recently received visits at Camden House, Chiselmurst, from Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Teck, and Prince Oscar of Sweden.

The Duke and Duchess de Mouchy have left Brown's Hotel for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess d'Osuna have left Claridge's Hotel for Germany.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Duchess de Saldanha had a dinner-party, on Tuesday, at the Portuguese

Legation in Gloucester-place. The Duchess of Inverness had a dinner-party, on Saturday, at Kensington Palace. The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, received the county magistrates and officers of the several regiments of Middlesex Militia, at Apsley House, on Monday. The Marchioness of Ripon had a reception, on Saturday, at the Lord President of the Council's residence, in Carlton-gardens. The Marchioness of Westminster had a dinner-party and reception, on Monday, at Grosvenor House. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Countess Dornberg were present. The Marquis of Headfort had a dinner-party, on Monday, at the family residence in Grafton-street. Prince Arthur was present. The Earl and Countess of Feversham had a dinner-party and reception, on Saturday, at their residence at Albert-gate. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg were present. Earl and Countess Amherst had a dinner-party, on Wednesday, at their residence in Grosvenor-square. Lady Holland had her third garden-party, on Wednesday, at Holland House, Kensington, at which Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, and upwards of 1200 guests were present. Lady Dashwood had a ball, on Tuesday, at her residence in Grosvenor-square. Prince Arthur was present. Lady Llanover has had receptions during last week at her mansion in Great Stanhope-street, consisting of evening dances and an afternoon assembly. Mrs. Marlay had a garden-party, on Saturday, at St. Katherine's Lodge, Regent's Park. Prince Arthur was present.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen W., to be Vicar of Walsall.
Barnes, Ismay; Vicar of Ravenstonedale, Westmorland.
Barton, E.; Vicar of Wigmore, Ludlow.
Roy, Richard Clarke; Vicar of Youlgreave, Derbyshire.
Walker, Sidney Richard Maynard; Vicar of Felton, Northumberland.
White, T. Archibald S.; Assistant Chaplain at Baden-Baden.

The Church of St. Michael, Breaston, in the county of Derby, has been reopened, the interior of the edifice having undergone considerable renovation.

The Rev. J. Shearme has received a timepiece, valued at £20, and a purse containing thirty sovereigns, from the parishioners, on his resigning the Curacy of Linslade.

The new Church of St. Matthew, Stepney, in the Commercial-road, nearly opposite the Stepney railway station, was consecrated on Tuesday morning by the Bishop of London. It has sittings for 1000 persons.

On Monday afternoon Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere Castle, who has built so many new churches on the wolds, laid the foundation-stone of another new church at Helporthorpe. The new structure will be at the sole cost of Sir Tatton.

The Rev. Wm. C. Miller was presented last week with an address, accompanied by £155, from the parishioners of St. Luke's, New Kentish Town, of which church the rev. gentleman was till lately the Curate.

On the 14th inst. the first stone of the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, Kingston-on-Thames, was laid by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a large assemblage of people, including a great many clergy of the deanery.

On Saturday the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held their last meeting at No. 2, Bloomsbury-place, prior to the long vacation, during which the treasurers are authorised to make grants in urgent cases to clergymen, their widows, and children, and to transact any other business of a pressing character. Grants amounting in all to £3908 have been made to 225 clergymen to help them in meeting the daily wants of themselves and families; and the sum of £2760 has been distributed in providing education and outfits for their children, and in placing them out in various situations in life. To 162 widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen the governors have given £1135. They have also elected thirty-seven other widows and daughters to pensions for life of £20 per annum, a few being £10 only; and they have happily been enabled, by the investment of legacies and their improved income from landed property, to raise the pensions of nine widows from £10 to £20 per annum, and the pensions of 111 widows and daughters from £15 to £20.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session (to be resumed in November) on Monday, at 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at South Acton, All Saints, Middlesex; Birmingham, St. Saviour, in the parish of St. Matthias; Lintz-green, in the parish of Tanfield, Durham; Homerton, St. Luke, and Kilburn, St. Augustine, Middlesex; Lower Moor, in the parish of St. James, Oldham; Middlesborough, St. Peter, in the parish of St. John; Plumstead, All Saints, Kent; and Silksworth, St. Matthew, near Sunderland; rebuilding the churches at Hullavington, near Chippenham; Chawton, near Alton, Hants; and Gwernafael, near Mold, Flint; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Dresden, near Stoke-on-Trent; Eynsford, near Dartford, Kent; Hardwicke, near Aylesbury; Henllis, near Newport, Monmouth; King's Pyon, near Weobly, Hereford; Mid-Lavant, near Chichester; Norton, near Faversham; Nun Monkton, near York; Radford, near Coventry; Reading, St. Giles; Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, Devon; Uxbridge, Middlesex; and West Bridgford, near Nottingham. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards reseating and restoring the churches at Lanstephen, near Llysven, Radnor; Watford, Herts; and South Shields, St. Hilda, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Schools, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Cross Inn, in the parish of Llanllwchaearn, Cardigan; Hedworth, in the parish of Jarrow, Durham; and Leigh, near Manchester.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Le Bas prize at Cambridge for the best English essay on a subject of general literature has been adjudged to Christopher Wordsworth, B.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College.

The chair of political economy and commercial and mercantile law, recently established in the University of Edinburgh, by the Merchant Company of that city, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. W. B. Hodgson, of London.

The result of the Tomline mathematical examination at Eton College is as follows:—Tomline prizeman, Radcliffe, ma., K.S.; Russell prizeman, Lacaita; select in order of merit, Hobhouse, Corrie, K.S., Blakesley, K.S., Heathcote, Hayes. The junior prize was adjudged to Perry, K.S., and the lower-boy prize to Burrows, mi., K.S.

"Speech Day" at Christ's Hospital, which has hitherto been held on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21), will in future be

celebrated immediately before the commencement of the Midsummer vacation. Last Wednesday was appointed as speech day this year. The Lord Mayor presided, and distributed the prizes at the close of the orations. A gold watch was presented by the Lady Mayoress to C. H. Grace as a special prize for good conduct.

The Bishop of St. David's presided, last week, at the annual exhibition, or speech day, at the London International College, Spring-grove, Isleworth. The Bishop, from a long acquaintance, bore testimony to the fitness of Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, the Principal, for the office he so worthily filled, and to the valuable services he had rendered to the cause of collegiate education. He (the Bishop) understood the aim and object of the institution was to combine all that was valuable in the ancient public schools with the requirements of modern society. In that attempt, however, there was one danger—viz., lest the new principle should so predominate over the old as to throw the latter altogether into the background. But no one who personally knew Dr. Schmitz would suspect him, whose whole life had been devoted to literature, of undervaluing that most essential element in all education.

The public presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at the Midsummer examinations at St. John's Wood Collegiate School took place on Wednesday under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, M.P.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the North London Collegiate Schools for Girls took place last Saturday. Lord Dartmouth presided.

THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET-MATCH.

The forty-seventh match between these great public schools took place at Lord's at the end of last week. The attendance was as large as ever: about 20,000 spectators, including the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne, visited the ground on the two days; and as, for a wonder, the weather was specially favourable, the scene was, if possible, more brilliant than usual. Eton won the toss, and sent the Hon. F. G. Bruce and A. S. Tabor to the wickets. Nothing particular occurred till two men were out for 3, and G. H. Longman (the Eton captain) and A. W. Ridley got together. These two made a wonderful stand; indeed, in spite of constant changes in the bowling, it seemed impossible to separate them, especially when the former was missed after scoring 30. They made 126 runs before their partnership was dissolved by a fine ball from Hadow, which took Longman's balls. His 68 was made up by fine free hitting, especially to the on. A. G. Bovill, the next comer, made no addition to the score; but the Hon. R. Lyttleton put together 29 before he was caught. Ridley was the next to go, as, after an innings lasting upwards of three hours, he played a ball from Bridgman on to his wickets. His grand total of 117 was obtained in faultless style, and without giving the slightest chance. Though runs still continued to come freely, there was nothing very remarkable in the play, and the long innings at length closed for 308, G. H. Cammell, a fine free hitter, carrying out his bat for a very creditable 46. Hadow's bowling was the most effective, and secured five wickets; but the Harrow fielding was by no means brilliant.

W. Blacker and H. Carlisle commenced batting for the dark blues. The two were disposed of for 15 only; and things looked very bad for Harrow when the captain, E. P. Baily, was bowled by Miles for 8. It will be remembered that this gentleman played a magnificent innings in this match last year, his leg hitting being exceptionally brilliant, so his early fall was a terrible disappointment to his side. E. E. Crawford and E. I. Michell made a short stand, scoring 28 and 21 respectively; but wickets fell with alarming rapidity, and only 133 was compiled, A. A. Hadow being not out for a finely-played 20. Of course a "follow on" was necessitated; but the second attempt of Harrow was even more disastrous, as Baily succumbed to the very first ball he received from Ridley, and no score of any importance was made except Hadow's 31, again obtained by some very brilliant play. The eleven could only amass 98, and were therefore defeated in one innings with 77 runs to spare. There can be no doubt that the best men won; indeed, the dark blues seemed overmatched in every point of the game.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, while purchasing a ticket at the Westland-row station, Dublin, prior to going to the Ulster Assizes, was robbed of a gold watch by a swell mobster.

The dead body of the Rev. Thomas F. Boddington, Rector of Badger, near Shifnal, Salop, was on Wednesday found in a pool of water near to the rectory. Mr. Boddington had been Rector of Badger thirty-three years, and was greatly beloved.

Lord St. Leonards has written to Sir Roundell Palmer requesting him to put down his Lordship's name as a subscriber of 400 gs. towards the proposed school or university of law, half to the foundation and the other half to establish a prize for merit in such manner as the promoters of the new institution may direct.

During this week, the volunteers of the county of Worcester have been living "in clover," on a gentle slope, and under the shadow and protection of the Malvern Hills. The encampment was pitched on Monday. The tents and stores are from Weedon, and meet the requirements of 700 men or more.—A rather extensive volunteer encampment has been formed this week also on the North Denes, Great Yarmouth. The encampment comprises the 1st Suffolk Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrell, 660 strong; and the 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Beauchamp, Bart., and about 500 strong. On Thursday there was a field-day, when the Great Yarmouth volunteers swelled the force to 1500 men.

An essay, by Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the shipowner, formerly M.P. for Tynemouth and Sunderland, on the method of equipping and rowing the ancient war-galleys, was read, some months ago, to the Royal Society, and has now been printed. It seems to be one chapter of a comprehensive history of the shipping of all nations, which Mr. Lindsay is engaged in composing. There is no more difficult problem of antiquarian research, connected with a question of mechanical science, than to conceive how the banks, or tiers, of oars were arranged in the triremes, the quadriremes, and even septiemes and octo-remes, so as not to impede the action of each other. Such vessels as were certainly employed in naval warfare by the Carthaginians, or in the fleet of Mark Antony at the battle of Actium, even though we reject the account of Ptolemy Philopater's enormous ship with forty banks of rowers, whose oars were thirty-eight cubits, or 57 ft., in length, are puzzling to think of. Mr. Lindsay has investigated this curious subject with much practical sagacity, as might have been expected from his great knowledge and experience of nautical affairs. His treatise is the more easily understood by the aid of the lithographs and wood-engravings printed with the text. It is well worthy of the student's attention.



THE CAT SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

DR. ISAAC WATTS.

Last Monday, July 17, was the anniversary, but not quite the bicentenary, of the birthday of Isaac Watts. His portrait, in the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington, is here engraved and published. This eminent divine of the Evangelical Dissenters, well known as the author of popular poems on religious and moral subjects, claims a few lines of biography. His life was not, indeed, very eventful.

Isaac Watts was born at Southampton, July 17, 1674. He was the eldest of nine children; his father was the master of a private boarding-school in that town. His ancestors were Puritan Nonconformists; and the father, who was a scholar of high reputation, suffered for his opinions, under Charles II. He

was cast into prison soon after Isaac's birth, and the mother was seen, once, sitting on a stone at the prison door, suckling this babe. At a very early age, almost as soon as he knew words in speech, the child learned to read; he began to get some Latin before he was five years old. He began, also, to make verses; and when some friend of his mother offered him a farthing for a short poem, he instantly produced the couplet—

I write not for a farthing, but to try
How I your farthing writers can outvie.

What became of his father we do not know. The boy went to the free school at Southampton, under the Rev. John Pinhorne, Rector of All Saints', Vicar of Ealing, and Prebendary of Leekford. Efforts were made to win a youth of such talents over to

the Established Church. Some persons who had noticed him at the town grammar school raised a fund to send him to the University. But he would not leave the Dissenters, and in 1690 he went to an academy of theirs, conducted by the Rev. T. Rowe. He studied here with great diligence. There are twenty-three Latin treatises of his upon different subjects, and many Latin odes. At twenty he left the school, and continued his studies two years in his father's house. He was then invited by Sir John Hartopp, of Stoke Newington, near London, to reside in his family as tutor to his son. There he remained four or five years, but in July, 1698, preached his first public sermon, and was chosen assistant to Dr. Chauncey, minister of the Independent congregation in Mark-lane. Three years after this he was elected to succeed Dr.



ISAAC WATTS.

IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Chauncey; but his health broke down, in consequence of a fever, and he was obliged to retire. His salary had been £100, of which he gave a third to the poor. Another wealthy citizen of the Nonconformist communion, Sir Thomas Abney, Knight, and Alderman of London, then invited Isaac Watts to his house. It was a quiet and pleasant retreat in the suburban village above named; a rural mansion, with a lawn, shrubbery, and flower-garden, and such tranquil shades as "with prayer and praise agree." Isaac Watts had been asked for a fortnight; he remained in that house, a beloved and honoured guest, thirty-six years. Sir Thomas Abney died eight years after Watts came to dwell there; but Lady Abney and her daughters were still left in their old home. She died one year after Dr. Watts, who expired in November, 1748, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Miss Elizabeth Abney, the last of the family, lived till 1782, and their name is locally

preserved in that of the Abney Park Cemetery. Dr. Johnson's sentence upon the intimacy of Dr. Watts with the Abneys is a fine specimen of the Johnsonian style. "A coalition like this," he says, "a state in which the notions of patronage and dependence were overpowered by the perception of reciprocal benefits, deserves a particular memorial." There is no more to be told of the outward life of Dr. Watts. In person he was a little man, scarcely 5 ft. in stature, which made him a not very imposing figure in the pulpit; but his face was expressive of much sensibility and intelligence. He was a pure, candid, and gentle soul, and a laborious worker in his study. His various writings fill six quarto volumes, including a treatise on "Logic; or, The Right Use of Reason;" one on the "Improvement of the Mind;" an Essay on Education; a series of metaphysical discussions, with remarks on the principles of Locke; a number of sermons and theological

discourses, treatises of geography and astronomy, and some occasional pieces; besides his metrical version of the Psalms, his "Hymns and Spiritual Songs," and "Divine and Moral Songs in Easy Language for Children;" with catechisms, manuals of Bible history, and prayers. The mere list of these works, and of their frequent editions, occupies twenty pages in the catalogue of the British Museum Library. There is some merit in his contributions to mental philosophy; and his genius as a lyrical poet, though marred by quaintness and faults of taste, will not be disputed by any good literary critic. In the quality of melodious versification, he is surpassed by few. His poems for children, and hymns for Christians of any age, will certainly not lose their hold on popular esteem.

The Portrait we have engraved is one painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Summer would seem to have forgotten all her obligations to her delightful eulogist, Mr. James Thomson. But then the world has also forgotten Mr. Thomson, whose great poem is, I think, quoted only by a sculptor when he sends to the editor of the Royal Academy catalogue the famous lines about Musidora. The poet, who hated to move anywhere, rubs his hands in a most genial fashion,

and proposes, not a series of excursions to the beautiful places near "huge Augusta," but characteristically suggests that we "ascend thy hill, delightful Shene," and send our "raptured eye" to various points—

To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
To where the silver Thames first rural grows,
There let the feasted eye unwearied stray.

Our poetical friend, by-the-way (of whom it is reported that he was seen one day, with his hands in his pockets, eating the sunny side of a peach on the wall, being much too faithful a vassal of his Castle of Indolence to take a hand out and pick the fruit), would have been specially discontent if he had been asked to gaze on these scenes unless something besides his eye had been "feasted." But whether we are inclined merely to look at the view from delightful Shene, or whether we prefer taking a pair of horses and driving to quiet refectations at the eight or ten places Thomson mentions, summer has given us scant time to do anything of the sort. We are already preparing to depart from huge Augusta, and are looking up old passports. Another fortnight, unless Mr. Gladstone is inexorable, and Mr. Thomson's smiling meads and forest glades will see and be seen of us no more.

The sudden warmth (which even Lord Salisbury deemed a subject to be mentioned to the peers before he entered on the great Army Bill) has acted upon the legislators as if they were only common flesh and blood, instead of being superior creatures. They have been stirred up to say pleasant things to one another. I will note only two. Lord Granville, ordinarily so amiable in speech, said, in the Army debate, "My noble friend Earl Russell was so carried away by the fumes of incense from a quarter whence he had not been used to receive them that he said at the end of his speech the opposite of that which he said at the beginning, and therefore it is not surprising he said something he did not understand." That, however, was refined sarcasm, suited to the atmosphere of the House of Lords. But here is a bit of sledge-hammering performed the same night by Sir J. Elphinstone in the Commons:—"Owing to the obstinacy of the Government, Mr. Gladstone had not yet been able to pass a single measure; and therefore, to punish the House, he had determined to keep them there as long as his royal pleasure dictated, and to inflict upon them as great inconvenience as possible to induce them to submit to the course proposed by his tyrannical Government." It is delightful to notice that one member of the tyrannical Government rose superior to the weather and to irritability. This Minister, appealed to on a matter of detail, not only graciously granted what was asked, but added that "it would at all times give him great pleasure to carry out the wishes of honourable members by endeavouring to carry out any plan which they might think conducive to their convenience." The speaker was not (as might be supposed) Mr. Ayton, but Mr. Monsell, Postmaster-General.

This week the lyric stage loses the most delightful tenor of our time, and I suppose one of the very best actors of any time, Signor Mario. He probably chooses the right moment for retiring, as it is matter of notoriety that his vocal powers not infrequently fail him; yet when they return with nearly all their old loyalty one feels quite repaid for many a disappointment. A recapitulation of Signor Mario's triumphs and a valediction will be the work of others. But I may record my own conviction that as an actor, in scenes either of passion or of high-bred gaiety, he leaves no equal on the English stage. This fact is in itself unpleasing; but there is another fact which has encouragement in it. Mario became the great actor he is by a course of study and practice in association with the best contemporary performers. He was worse than ineffective in his early days, and he improved year by year until there was no room left for improvement. Could he have always had a stage to himself, where he would have been the star and all the rest nobodies (that situation so dear to histrionics of the day—we see the result), I dare say that he would have remained not much better than at the beginning of his career; but he had to work with artists of genius, and he raised himself to their level, and at length surpassed them. I once had a sort of dreamy hope that by some inexplicable combination of circumstances Mario might have appeared as Shakspeare's Romeo, in the tragedy. It was an impossibility, by reason that he never acquired our language sufficiently for the purpose. But, could this obstacle have been surmounted, let those who have seen what he does with the commonplace love-passages of Faust say what he would not have done with such a part of love and chivalry as Romeo. However, that cannot be; but if some young actor will model himself on Mario, we may yet see a Romeo who will make us apologetic for Juliet's indiscretions—a state of mind to which we have not been recently brought by any stage presentment.

It is proposed to raise a statue to Balfe. There can be no doubt as to the homage having been earned by a composer whose melodies were his country's delight for years. It is intended to place the statue in the hall of Drury-Lane Theatre. There is appropriateness in this, because it was in that theatre that Balfe's English triumphs were won. But for this I should have thought that the Thames Embankment was a better place for a statue to one whose works are so well known to the people. I hope that Drury-Lane Theatre will long be a home for opera, or tragedy, or spectacle, or promenade concerts, or something; but who knows that a railway may not want it for a Covent-Garden terminus? But, in any case, the statue will be taken care of, and therefore let us send in our subscriptions to Mr. Dion Boucicault.

A single word about what are called, and properly, the disgraceful scenes at Greenwich, where the excitement caused by a recent trial for murder is naturally fiercest. The demonstrations of which we read ought to have been put down with the strongest hand. I trust that if they are repeated the police will take courage to act with the utmost stringency. The law has spoken, let everyone be silent. But I do not hold the manifestations of feeling as "brutal," and so forth. The ignorant class has been deeply moved by a hideous wickedness, the perpetrator of which is undiscovered. Therefore the ignorant act after their manner, and, as they are not now clamouring for the Red Republic, or a war with Germany, or anything of a political sort, they are called bad names. This is neither consistent nor just to our "flesh and blood."

The historian of England as it was in the sixteenth century may be reckoned one among the leaders of English public opinion in the present age. Mr. Froude's moral earnestness and literary eloquence have gained him a certain degree of authority within the circle of those sharing his political and religious opinions. Their views may be defined as combining an ardent reassertion of ancient principles with a determined rejection of obsolete forms. They are inspired by a passionate Conservatism in what concerns the spirit of our old customs and institutions. But they show, notwithstanding this, a vehement Radical hostility to the dead letter. They would demand a thorough reform both of Church and State, at whatever cost to vested interests. Yet they would cherish, with the tender reverence of sincere faith, what they fancy to be the primary aims of our historical development. Modern democracy, the materialist philosophy, the economic and Secularist view of social life, the habitual reference of its problems to statistical computation; the Utilitarian theory of ethics, perhaps even the appreciation of wealth, prudently and equitably dispensed, as the main agent of civilisation; probably, also, the claim of a numerical majority of citizens to control the affairs of a country—these notions seem most abhorrent to thinkers of Mr. Froude's school. They repudiate, not expressly, but in effect, some of the most popular ideas of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, from those of the immediate successors of John Locke, or of David Hume and Adam Smith, down to those of John Stuart Mill. The social progress which has been achieved, as we are apt to believe, through the operation of those principles, allied with the advancement of physical science, and with the development of manufacturing industry, appears to them rather a delusion, so far as concerns the real happiness of mankind. They conceive it necessary to return to the examples of a former age—not the classic age of Greece, not the mediæval period of Catholicism and Feudalism, but the birth-time of Protestantism in Britain. To the sixteenth century they would go back, and dig there for the moral and spiritual salt which is to keep this base world from rotting. Yet they do not profess to hold the Protestant theological creed precisely as it was held by the Englishmen and Scotchmen of the Reformation period. They do, indeed, like the Broad Church party, associate the legislative recognition of Christianity with the maintenance of our national character, and with the sanctions of civil government. But they insist likewise, in a still louder tone, upon the utmost freedom of interpretation for the ministers of religious doctrine.

Mr. Froude's most energetic and most characteristic performances have been in this direction. He may not be, as we understand it, a very consistent friend of political liberty. But as a champion of spiritual liberty, among those who feel most intensely the value of religious truth, he is accustomed to raise his voice. His own private convictions, of which his writings have made no secret, do not here concern us. They are manifestly compatible with a devout faith in the Divine rule, with the keenest sense of human responsibility, and with the highest esteem for righteousness, public or private. He insists upon the sterner virtues almost in ascetic measure.

In these respects, as in some others, Mr. Froude has a strong mental affinity to Mr. Carlyle. It is probable, indeed, from the dates of Mr. Froude's early writings and from their internal signs of a powerful moral and intellectual influence brought to bear upon his mind, that Mr. Carlyle's books—especially "Sartor Resartus," "Past and Present," and "Chartism"—have done much to make Mr. Froude what he is. In one of his latest discourses, that of March 19, 1869, at St. Andrew's University, he spoke of Carlyle as "the most remarkable of living men." He predicts that "a hundred years hence, people will perhaps begin to understand how vast a man has been among us." Twenty-five or thirty years ago, we may be sure, Mr. Froude was one of Carlyle's enthusiastic disciples.

His personal biography need not much occupy our attention. He was born at Darlington, near Totnes, in Devon, the place where Sir Walter Raleigh passed his youth; and his birthday, April 23, 1818, fell on the anniversary of Shakspeare's. He is the youngest son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Froude, of Totnes. He received his education at Westminster School and at Oriel College, Oxford. There he took his M.A. degree, with classical honours, won the Chancellor's prize for an English essay in 1842, and gained a Fellowship of Exeter College. He took deacon's orders in 1844. He wrote some of the "Lives of the Saints" for the Rev. J. H. Newman. The first separate work published by him, under the assumed name of "Zeta," was a little volume, in 1847, entitled "Shadows of the Clouds." It contained two short essays in fiction, "The Spirit's Trials" and "The Lieutenant's Daughter."

Both these little sketches were of a theological tendency. They showed that the author felt profoundly interested, like many other Oxford young men of his day (Arthur Clough, for instance), in the religious doubts and discussions then so rife. There was Dr. Newman, with Dr. Pusey, and other serious and impressive teachers, drawing them one way. There were the Evangelicals, good and true men, pulling another. The influence of Arnold and Whately, whom honest youths admired, was strong in a different direction. Meanwhile the revolutionary, socialist, and free-thinking spirit of the outer world, then heaving towards the European convulsion of 1848, was felt even in the college cloisters.

Mr. Froude's next publication was likewise a work of fiction, which appeared under his own name, and which instantly made him famous. This was the celebrated "Nemesis of Faith," a book that raised a tremendous storm of alarm and indignation, as we can well remember, in many a timid flock of orthodox Churchmen. Some of those good people were scandalised by the condition of Oxford. Tractarianism and infidelity, they declared, were dividing between them what was most precious in the highly educated youth of England in that abode of learning. They asked what was to become of the Church, when the son of an eminent Archdeacon, himself a Fellow of a College and bred for the clerical profession, could put forth such confessions as those of Markham Sutherland? It was of course assumed that the author meant to declare thereby his own beliefs and feelings with regard to the authority of the Scriptures, and the chief doctrines of the accepted creed.

As he explained, in his preface to the second edition, which he published in 1849, the story he had written was a tragedy, not a confession of faith. It had no element of autobiography in its composition. It represented "the shiftings and changings, the vacillations, uncertainties, and self-contradictions of an honest mind, in which the energy of character was disproportionate to the intellect." Markham Sutherland, the unhappy hero, is supposed to have been ruined by a rigid and bad system of compulsory belief. The religious feelings implanted in his childhood have not been allowed to grow up freely and naturally, but have been forced into an inextricable connection with doctrinal and historical statements, and with "early Hebrew mythology," which he finds himself unable to accept. His conscience and moral self-control are weakened

by the loss of religious sentiment, and "he sinks into a selfish coward." Such is the author's account of the subject and purport of this book. It may or may not deserve approval, but is certainly not of an immoral or irreligious tendency. Its touching eloquence, its captivating grace and force of style, its dramatic force and descriptive beauty, with the refined sensibility of its characters, atone for its defects of artistic form.

Half the book consists of a series of letters addressed by Markham Sutherland to a college friend, relating the mental difficulties which beset him when about to take orders, with his perplexities as a young clergyman, the inquisitorial behaviour of his more orthodox neighbours, his explosion of indignant frankness at a Bible Society meeting, the private interview with his Bishop, and his resignation of his living. The next part, "Confessions of a Sceptic," contains a delightful picture of his childhood, and of the sweet and simple teaching it received at home. This is followed by a sketch of the ferment of minds at Oxford, under the sway of Newman, previous to 1843, during the issue of "Tracts for the Times" and the famous sermons at St. Mary's Church. The remainder of the story is told in the third person. Sutherland goes to live idly at Como, and floats about in a skiff on the lake, playing his flute. He meets Helen Leonard, a young married woman, whose husband is absent during several months. The attachment that soon grows up, though guilty in disposition or intention, is prevented from resulting in actual crime by the illness and death of her little girl, just before Mr. Leonard's return. The whole story is narrated with extreme delicacy and pathetic force. The unhappy Markham flies to a lonely place, and is about to swallow poison, when he is stopped by the sudden coming of Frederick Mornington, an old college friend, who has become a Roman Catholic priest. He repents, and takes refuge in a monastery, where he is soon released by death.

The true moral of this sad story, Mr. Froude tells us, is this:—"That man is a real man, and can live and act manfully in this world, not in the strength of opinions, not according to what he *thinks*, but according to what he *is*. And what can make us really men?" the author adds; "what can enable us in any proper sense to *be*, but the steady faith in Him who alone *is*, and in whom and through whom is all our strength?"

Mr. Froude, meanwhile, did not hesitate to avow for his own the opinions ascribed to Markham Sutherland with regard to the orthodox theological system. He consequently left the clerical profession. He betook himself entirely to the open career of free literary work. He had before expressed an objection to the narrowing special influences of each of the regular professions—divinity, law, and medicine—upon the mind and manners of a man. He became, therefore, a writer of history, of discussions in political and ethical philosophy, and of literary criticism. The *Westminster Review* and *Fraser's Magazine*, both of which had received some of Carlyle's earliest essays, became Froude's channels of communicating his thoughts upon these subjects. After some years' occupation in this way, he published, in 1856, the first two volumes of "The History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth." The third and fourth volumes appeared in 1858, the fifth and sixth in 1860. These brought the history to the death of Queen Mary. Six more volumes have since been published; the last two came out in 1870, with an altered title, "The History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada." It was intimated, at the same time, that the author had given up his first intention, to finish the reign of Elizabeth, which did not end till fourteen years later. But, taken by themselves, these six volumes, forming the latter half of his entire work, may be regarded as a separate history of the reign of Elizabeth; and this is a book, in our judgment, very superior to any earlier part of his work.

The author tells us, upon the whole, that his object throughout was "to describe the transition from Catholic England—the England of a dominant Church, monasteries, and pilgrimages—to the England of progressive intelligence." He assumes, therefore, at the outset, that "progressive intelligence" only began in England with the statutory enactments of Henry VIII.'s reign concerning ecclesiastical affairs. This view seems to us very erroneous; since we find ample proof of improving civilisation, and of intellectual culture and freedom, in the fifteenth century, when the Wars of the Roses were ended. Mr. Froude, however, utterly ignores the whole course of English history and literature previous to Henry VIII.'s quarrel with the Pope about his divorce from Queen Katherine. The consequence is, naturally enough, that Mr. Froude's account of the state of England under Henry VIII. is extremely fallacious. The circumstances of a particular period, commencing A.D. 1527, cannot be rightly understood without referring to the antecedents.

But the omissions, we will not call them suppressions, of the most important topics in an inquiry concerning the actual state of this kingdom at that time are still more remarkable. Mr. Froude gives us no idea of the political constitution of England, the limits of the King's prerogative, the legislative and the controlling power of Parliament, or the safeguards of judicial independence. He seems not to know, or else not to care, that the ancient liberties of the nation, in these and other respects, which had been maintained under the Plantagenets were subverted by the Tudors, and were afterwards to be recovered from the Stuarts by a civil war. His notion of the paramount interest that was at stake in the conflicts of those reigns is the popular but inadequate notion that it was nothing else than the supremacy of the Crown or the Roman See in matters ecclesiastical. Neither the absolute principle of individual religious liberty, the right of private judgment, nor the constitutional guarantee of civil freedom, appears to Mr. Froude worth much consideration, but only that a King like Henry VIII., or a Queen like Elizabeth, should take the place of the Pope as ruler of the Established Church.

We shall not dwell further on this imperfect view which Mr. Froude takes of his subject. Nor can we stay to point out the strange and eccentric ideas of social economy, of legality, of policy, and of public morality, which abound in the first four volumes. No highly-educated man of the present day, not a debater in the lists of party strife, has uttered so many paradoxical opinions with reference to matters within the range of political science and experience. It is still more painful to observe that he has been led, through his partiality for a selfish and headstrong tyrant, into unworthy sophistries and distortions of facts, seeking to excuse the worst acts of injustice, of ingratitude, and of cruelty perpetrated by Henry VIII. He may be right in believing that Anne Boleyn was a guilty wife; but he is very wrong in pretending to justify the monstrous behaviour of her husband. He may find some reasons, satisfactory to his own mind, for the prosecution and censure of Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher, as opponents of the regal supremacy; but he ought not to give a one-sided account of their trial, or to asperse their virtuous lives and lofty character, or to make light of their heroic death.

Besides these graver faults in Mr. Froude's history of Henry VIII., it has some literary defects, which do not so much

appear in his history of Elizabeth. His style in the latter is free from the former tinge of Carlylese quaintness and strained vehemence of language; it is beautifully clear, flexible, and energetic, while using the accepted idioms of our language. He leaves off, too, the inartistic and disappointing practice of loading his narrative chapters with the unabridged text of lengthy documents copied from the State Papers. We admire his picturesque descriptions of particular scenes and incidents, his relations of the outward circumstances attending transactions of strong personal interest, and his dramatic conceptions of the feelings with which the chief actors were inspired. In these merits of the historian, which are common to him and to the authors of historical romance, Mr. Froude has no superior. His sketches of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, of her imprisonment and execution, of some Protestant martyrdoms, of the landing of the English army at Edinburgh, of the murder of Darnley, and of the execution of Mary Stuart, are very fine passages of detached narrative, apart from the rest of the book. They are, perhaps, better done than any pieces of that kind in Macaulay; but they cannot make up for the want of general harmony in the whole work.

There is, nevertheless, in Mr. Froude's picture of the reign of Elizabeth, and of that Queen herself, as much truth as we can expect in history—as much as in Macaulay's picture of William III. Mr. Froude had previously expended his stock of hero-worshipping enthusiasm for the behoof of Henry VIII. He had next been compelled to exercise the faculty of moral criticism on the acts of the Protector Somerset and of Queen Mary. He was thus enabled to view Queen Elizabeth with a less partial eye. He has not, therefore, idolised that remarkable woman with sacrifices of all that a gentler and wiser age has taught her posterity to cherish. He shows his readers, with an unsparing plainness, the vices of her character; her insatiable vanity, her perfidy and deceitfulness, her affectation and addiction to tricky artifice, her insensibility to honour, and to the claims of truth. These were the faults of Elizabeth in Mr. Froude's estimate, while the great and good results of her government were due to her wise councillors, Burghley, Walsingham, and others; but her name is esteemed glorious, and dear to the English heart, as the champion of our national independence.

Such is the drift of Mr. Froude's important historical work. His minor essays, a few of which have been republished in two collections, under the title, "Short Essays on Great Subjects," deserve a thoughtful study, as valuable contributions to the formation of public opinion. They contain much that we approve, with much else from which we dissent; but our space here will not permit of their examination. His ability and his sincerity are equally beyond doubt; and the explicit

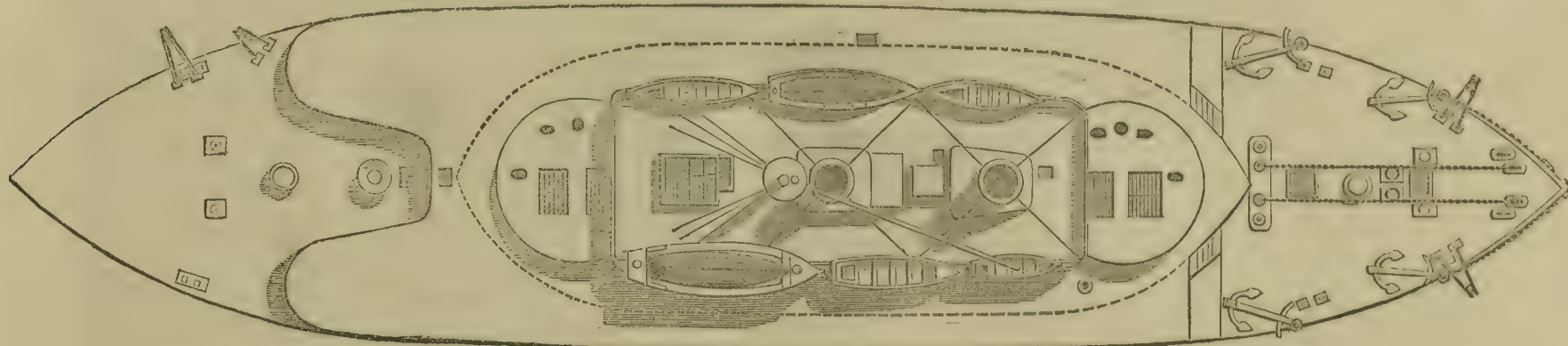
assertion or uncompromising advocacy even of a mistaken theory, conducted with earnest zeal, is apt to serve the cause of truth.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

H.M.S. DEVASTATION.

The new ironclad ship *Devastation*, which was floated out of dock, at Portsmouth, on the 12th inst., after the "christening" ceremony, performed by Mrs. Goschen, is a sister vessel to the *Thunderer*, now building at Pembroke. She is the first of her class yet constructed, a seagoing monitor, carrying 35-ton guns, and protected by thicknesses of 14-in., 12-in., and 10-in. armour-plate. She has no masts or sails. We give an illustration of her appearance, and a plan of her deck. She was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the late Chief-Constructor of the Navy. She is not intended for long cruises at sea, but as a most powerful fighting ship, able to carry a large quantity of coals, and to make very long voyages. The hull is 285 ft. in length, with an extreme breadth of hull, amidships and for tonnage, of 58 ft. The armour, with its timber backing and iron framing, projects from the hull in a band encircling its upper part from the level of the covering deck to a certain depth below the water-line. This armoured band increases the extreme breadth of the ship from 58 ft. to 62 ft. 3 in. At each end of the ship, owing to the tapering off there of the armour-plating and backing, the addition to the actual measurement is somewhat less. The capacity of the hull is 4406 tons, old measurement, and the intended mean draught of water at sea, when filled with coals and stores, is 26 ft. At this draught the turret ports will be 13 ft. 6 in. above the ship's line of flotation. The outer skin of the hull has been built of iron plating, subjected to most severe tests. The longitudinals and vertical keel in the double bottom, which extends four fifths of the length of the hull, are built of Bessemer steel, from Barrow-in-Furness. The distance between the outer and inner skins of the double bottom is 4 ft. 6 in. in the central part, and the lowest weight carried by the ship is 6 ft. 6 in. above the outer skin of the ship. The band of armour-plating and its backing, projecting round the upper part of the ship's hull, is 9 ft. 3 in. wide amidships, and is built out from the ship's side: first, two thicknesses of 3-in. iron plates; secondly, 18 in. of teak planking, worked on horizontally in 3-in. iron frames; thirdly, two rows of armour-plates bolted on horizontally, the upper row covering the ship's water-line, and protecting all the vital parts of the ship, being 12 in. in thickness

and 5 ft. wide, and the lower row, extending downward below the water-line, being 10 in. in thickness and 4 ft. 3 in. wide. This band of armour-plating gradually decreases in thickness and breadth as it approaches the ends of the ship, the thickness of the armour at the stem and the stern being 8 in. and the breadth of the band 5 ft. 6 in. The hull is finally covered in with 3 in. of iron plating riveted down upon the rolled iron beams, with two thicknesses of teak planking over all. This forms the covering-in deck. Upon this deck proper of the ship's hull is built the breastwork and its superimposed deck, with all the necessary openings to the interior of the ship. This is 156 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width amidships, and has conical ends forward and aft, with 7 ft. height all round. Abreast of the two turrets, which, with the funnel, the conning tower, and all openings below, stand inside it, the armour-plating is 12 in. in thickness, with the same thickness at the fore and after conical ends. Amidships and between the two turrets the thickness of the armour-plating is 10 in. The backing of the timber planking is similar to the backing of the armour belt of the hull. The deck of the breastwork is composed of 2 in. of iron plating, covered with two layers of timber planking. The two turrets, which rise above this elliptical breastwork as the elevated circular revolving batteries of a floating iron fortress, differ in their mounting from those in the American seagoing monitors, and from all those on board the turret vessels of the British Navy, except the *Cerberus*, *Abyssinia*, and *Magdala*, built for the Colonial Governments. The American plan, as with the *Miantonomoh* and *Monadnoc*, is to mount the turrets upon a metal base ring laid upon the ship's deck. The base of the turret is thus exposed to the plunging fire of an enemy, and the turret guns are carried by vessels having but from two to three feet freeboard at a very low distance above the water. By the adoption of the breastwork in the *Devastation* as a second and lesser deck, rising from the hull proper, the bases of her turrets are as efficiently protected from an enemy's fire as is the body of the ship's hull itself at the water-line, while such an increased height is given to her turret guns that she will fight them at sea as high as the most powerful of our recently-constructed broadside frigates. In this disposition of armour protection to the base of revolving turrets, height of gun above the sea, and consequent range of fire, lies the principal merit of the breastwork principle over that of other adaptations on broad turret-ships for carrying guns and fighting them at sea. The *Devastation's* turret gunports, with the ship at sea, will be 13 ft. 6 in. out of water, measuring from the lower sills. The two turrets each measure 21 ft. 3 in. in their internal diameter, and are built up in five laminae, as follow:—Inner skin, of 2½ in. plates, laid



DECK PLAN OF H.M. SHIP DEVASTATION

over each other; then 6 in. of teak, horizontally laid in iron frames, and on this teak 6-in. armour-plates. Over the 6-in. plating comes 9 in. of teak planking, set in iron frames, laid vertically; and lastly, over all, as the outside skin, armour-plates 8 in. in thickness. On the rear face of the turret, the outer 8-in. armour-plating which protect the front are superseded by plating 6 in. thick. Each turret will be armed with two Frazer muzzle-loading rifled guns of 35 tons each—the most powerful rifled ordnance, whether for land or sea service, as yet in existence. The turrets can be made to revolve either by steam or hand power. An addition has been made to the ship's deck, consisting of a light iron superstructure, built up from the deck proper, at the sides to the level of the breastwork, giving an increase of 7 ft. freeboard for the greater stability of the ship rolling at sea. This superstructure extends from the fore-end of the breastwork to half way between the aft-end of the breastwork and the ship's stern. The interior space will be used for officers' cabins. The ship's engines, made by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, are two pairs, driving twin screws independently, with a collective power nominally of 800 horse, but can work to seven times that force. The ship will carry 1800 tons of coal.

"SAVED FROM THE FLOOD."

Every lover of water-colour art will know what to expect in a drawing by Mr. Topham, even if he has not seen this particular example, which we have engraved from the present exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and which we mentioned in reviewing that exhibition. He will look for unfailing grace of treatment, however humble the subject, and for peculiar picturesqueness of execution, whatever the scene or effect to be represented. The colouring, in particular, he will expect to find mixed in broken hues and applied with a sensitive suggestiveness evincing the feeling of an artist and the subject of a colourist. Above all, he will be sure to meet with a certain type of Celtic rustic beauty, with wild, unkempt hair and bare feet and legs, half-clad in picturesque rags and tatters, whether the incident depicted be drawn from Ireland or Wales, from Spain or Southern France. In the subject before us we are disappointed in none of these particulars. This little Welsh lass—as Welsh we take her to be—is of the old familiar stock, though her youthful charms have not yet ripened into the witchery of full maturity. She is a wild creature of the moor and mountain; and her only care in life is to tend a few sheep. She knows the stepping-stones and fording-places of every rivulet in the vicinity of the family cabin; and she knows the danger of these being suddenly effaced when the streams are swollen by the showers of spring. Who so likely, therefore, to rescue any stray lamb from the flood threatened by that dark impending rain-cloud? That she has saved the little charge she bears in triumph under her arm we see by the arch smile of satisfaction that lights her elfin features.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CAT SHOW.

Change of entertainment is studied at the Crystal Palace. It is but two or three weeks since a pigeon-race to Brussels was the special attraction. This has been followed by an exhibition of domestic cats. At first the proposal to hold a cat show was received with much ridicule; but "nothing succeeds like success." The number of entries and the multitude of visitors are a sufficient guarantee that a cat show will in future constitute one of the annual attractions in the Palace.

The domestic cat is now known by naturalists to be a very composite animal. It is not, as it was formerly supposed to be, derived from one species; but it is a striking example of "miscegenation." The cat in almost every country shows traces of its alliance with the native animal of the district. In the north of Scotland the home cat partakes of the character of the wild cat; in Algeria it is like the wild animal of the Libyan Desert; at the Cape of Good Hope it resembles the Kafir cat; in India, Persia, Ceylon, and Siam other origins are apparent. Many of these different breeds were exhibited at the Crystal Palace; so that this show had an attraction for naturalists as well as for the general public.

The animals were arranged according to colour, prizes being offered for the tortoiseshell, the different coloured tabbies, the black-and-white, and also for the long-haired or Persian cats, and for animals of the greatest weight. The existence of a tortoiseshell tom-cat is generally regarded as mythical, and the current belief was supported by this exhibition, as the animal was conspicuous only by its absence. Even the tortoiseshell-and-white tom was but poor in colour and very feminine in appearance.

Perhaps the most beautiful animals in the show were the white Persians. Of these there were several, with pale blue eyes, that looked as if they had no business to be out of fairyland. But nothing earthly is perfect, and in accordance with a strange law of variation, which even the intellectual acumen of Mr. Darwin has failed to elucidate, these blue-eyed beauties were all perfectly deaf. Now, why a cat with blue eyes should be deaf is, as Lord Dundreary might say, "a thing no fellow can understand;" but the fact, though marvellous, is no less true; and still more striking is the circumstance that in the family of the same blue-eyed white cat are found kittens with blue eyes, and others with eyes of a different colour; the blue-eyed will be deaf, whilst the others will possess the usual catlike quick appreciation of sounds. The variety class was most interesting. It contained a catamount, a wild cat, from Sutherlandshire, exhibited by the Duke of Sutherland; a singular Siamese cat, coloured precisely like a black-faced pug-dog; several cats with the addition of a dozen extra toes, which strange peculiarity is hereditary; and these cats with superfluous limbs were balanced by other cats in which the tails were wanting.

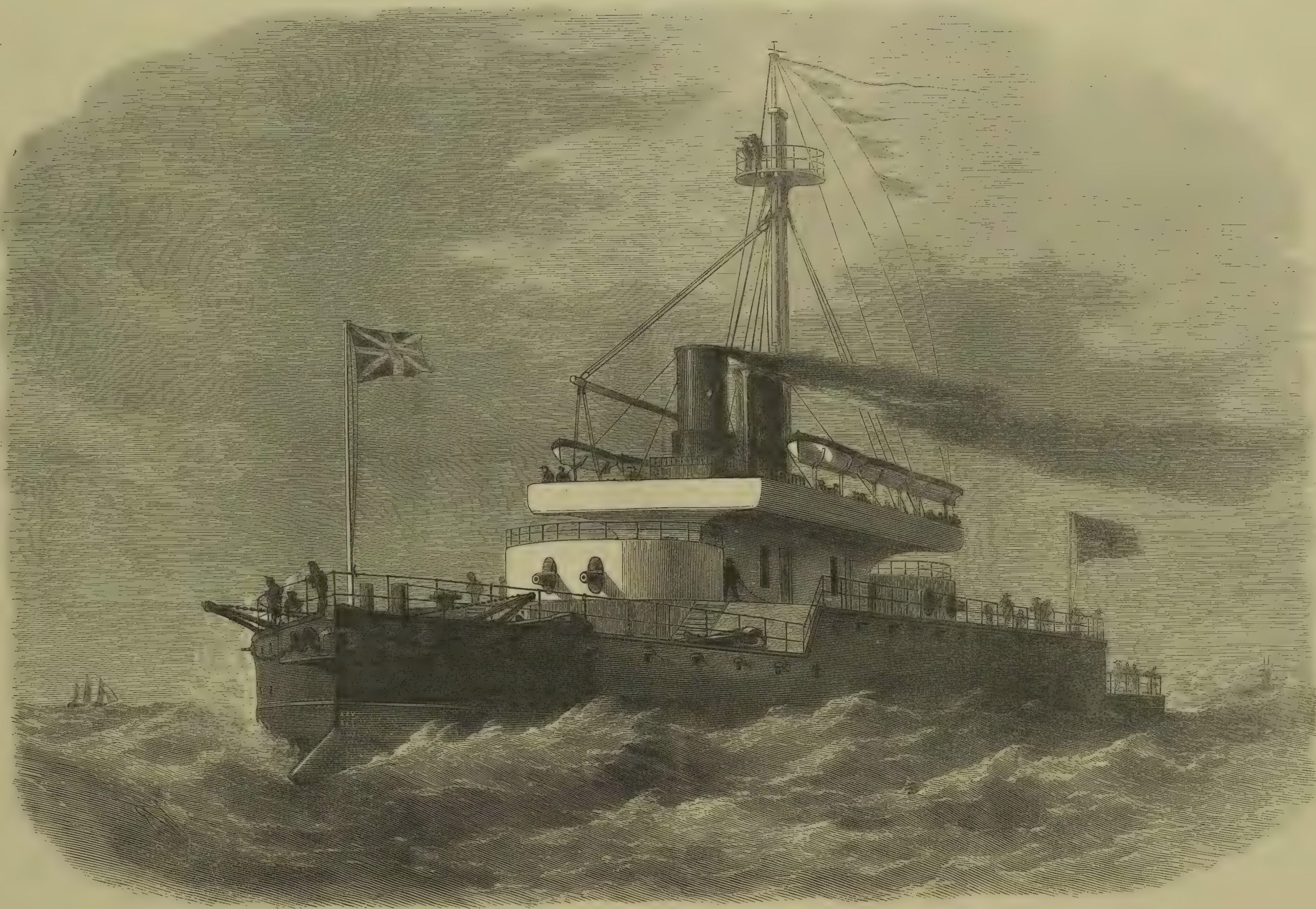
The prize for the greatest weight was awarded to an animal of 21½ lb. The prizes in the several classes were awarded by the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonald (the great breeder of St. Bernard dogs), Mr. Jenner Weir, and Mr. Harrison Weir.

The animals were exhibited in the nave, and were well shown in the pens of the Peristerion Club, under which name the members of the Pigeon Society conceal their merits. The show was only open one day, and the attendance of visitors was inconveniently large. One myth has been cleared up by the exhibition—namely, that cats and spinsters are always associated. Of the large number of prizes offered thirty-two were awarded to gentlemen, fifteen to married ladies, and only four to spinsters; so, after all, it is the men who are the great cat-fanciers.

At the top of our page of Illustrations is shown a very elegant and richly-coloured tortoiseshell-and-white cat, belonging to Mr. Cox. To the left is the first-prize white Persian, a beautiful creature, with dark blue eyes, which have almost a sadness about them mixed with gentle contentment. This beautiful creature was the property of Mrs. E. Forgerly. On the right is the delicately-coloured Persian, which took the first prize, belonging to Miss E. D'Oyley. On the right, and lower on the page, is the splendid specimen exhibited by Mr. Johnston, which gained a first prize. On the left of it is the Duke of Sutherland's British wild cat. This is almost unique, so rare are they now. Again to the right, reclining, is Mr. Rowley's beautifully-marked and richly-coloured first prize sandy tom-cat, a little beauty. Below it is one exhibited by Mr. Nash, which gained an extra first prize; undoubtedly one of the fattest cats at the show, with a mild and gentle manner. Last, not least—the biggest of the show—a fine brown tabby (in fact, the only real brown tabby sent), a grand animal, belonging to Miss Amos.

Colonel Elphinstone, V.C., late Governor to Prince Arthur, is gazetted to the distinction of K.C.B.

On Thursday week the undermentioned corps paraded for a field day at Wormwood-scrubbs, under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.:—The 2nd Life Guards, commanded by Colonel Marshall; the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams; the 10th Hussars, commanded by Colonel Baker; the second battalion Coldstream Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman; the first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, commanded by Colonel Hepburn, C.B.; and the second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gipps. The usual evolutions of a field day were performed in a most satisfactory manner.—A sham fight of the Grenadier Guards took place, yesterday week, in the neighbourhood of Ascot.—Several battalions of Guards, under the command of Colonel Bruce, Grenadier Guards, were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, in Hyde Park, on Tuesday morning. The third battalion Grenadier Guards was put through the manual and firing exercises, and the Coldstream Guards performed the bayonet exercise. The brigade was then tested in the usual manoeuvres of a firing field day. The review lasted about two hours, and at its conclusion his Royal Highness expressed himself entirely satisfied with the appearance and steadiness of the troops.



OUR IRONCLAD FLEET: H.M.S. DEVASTATION.



"GOOD LUCK," BY C. BAUGNIET.
IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

This weapon has, after a very prolonged examination and two severe series of trials in the hands of the troops, been officially adopted for the British service, both in the Army and Navy. We present a detailed Engraving of the new rifle, with illustrations of its various parts and accessories. There can be no question as to the care and pains taken by the Special Committee, under Colonel Fletcher, in bringing this rifle to its present advanced position. At the same time, it must be remarked that the merit of the invention belongs throughout to Mr. Martini; no alteration of principle and very little, indeed, of modification of detail having been made from first to last.

The documentary evidence from the regiments and the ships is most favourable in respect to the endurance, good shooting, and simplicity of the new arm. The weight of the present adopted pattern is 8lb. 12oz., its length a little over 4 ft., and its estimated cost somewhat less than £3.

Its breech action is based on the block system; the block of metal closing the breech end of the barrel being hinged at the rear and descending in front by means of the trigger action, to admit the insertion of the cartridge, which for the adopted weapon is a short bottle-shaped metal foil central-fire cartridge. The breech-block has this novel feature, that the lock action and striker are all contained within it, the old side lock and hammer, the falling of which latter in firing was so objectionable to accuracy of aim, being entirely dispensed with. The breech action of the stock and the general proportions of the gun are of Mr. Martini's design, but the barrel and its system of rifling are due to Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh. The credit given by the Committee to the new service arm compounded of these two elements, the Martini breech action and the Henry barrel, is that it is superior to all competitors in point of endurance, ease of manipulation, rapidity of fire, accuracy of shooting, flatness of trajectory, initial velocity and penetration of bullet, and non-liability to fouling, as well as in economy of cost. The bore of the barrel is of the small calibre of 0.45 in.; the system of rifling polygonal, with seven sides, the angles not being cleared out, but ribs or projections which cut into the bullet being left instead (see fig. 5); the twist is 1 in 22, and uniform throughout.

The Martini breech is composed of only twenty-six separate parts, as against thirty-nine in the Snider, and forty-nine in the Henry, and the principle of its action is simple and direct. The explosion of the cartridge is effected by the blow of a striker (c, 10), actuated by a spiral mainspring (f, 9) of the power of 40 lb. This spring, confined between the shoulder of the piston or striker and the stop-nut (d, 14), is coiled round the striker; and these are fitted into a cylindrical hollow wrought in the breech-block (a, 11). The block is hung upon and revolves round an axis-pin (b, 13), fixed in the top rear of the body (t). It is depressed and elevated by the short-arms, in duplicate, of a bent lever (i, 30), working on a fulcrum or axis-pin (k, 23) fixed in the bottom rear of the body. The duplicate arms work like cams engaged in corresponding recesses made in the lower sides of the block, the movement being simply a development of the engagement of toothed wheels.

The rear end of the lever, when the breech is closed, is clutched by a spring catch (v, 15 to 18) fixed in the under part of the stock-butt (x), which retains it in its place with a certain force, necessitating an effort in disengaging, sufficient by depressing the block to extract the cartridge case, which is effected as follows:—

The fore-end of the block, when depressed by the action of the lever, impinges on the curved upper surface of the horizontally-projecting arm of a small bent lever, the extractor (e, 26) imparting to it a motion, at first slow, but finally rapid, under the influence of which the other vertical lever-arm of the extractor, acting on the rim of the exploded cartridge, ejects it with a slight but sufficient jerk. Simultaneously with the depression of the block, the lever (i) causes the tumbler (n, 24), followed by the tumbler-rest (n, 25) working on the same axis (k), and supported by the rear spring (o, 22), to engage in the recess at the rear of the striker, drawing it back and compressing the spiral mainspring, ready for action at the next discharge—an operation corresponding to that of cocking in the now abandoned side lock.

All these motions, be it observed, are effected rapidly and simultaneously by one movement—viz., the depression of the lever (i) by the hand, which lowers the block, ejects the cartridge-case, and compresses the mainspring ready for firing.

The cartridge is then inserted in the breech of the barrel (B) by the semi-cylindrical hollow in the upper part of the breech-block, engaging, and carrying back with it, the vertical arms of the extractor; and the lever (i) is at once brought up to its original position, close to the stock-butt, and held by the spring catch. This motion elevates the breech-block and closes the breech; but leaves the mainspring compressed and the striker withheld by the combined action of tumbler, tumbler-rest, and trigger (m, 28).

The final motion of pulling the trigger, by throwing the rest out of its engagement, releases the tumbler and spiral mainspring, and the striker is at once propelled against the fulminating-cap in the centre of the base-plate of the cartridge, thus completing the fire.

The entire action is therefore comprised and completed in four simple motions—viz., 1, the depression of the hand-lever (i); 2, the insertion of the cartridge; 3, the elevation of the lever; and 4, the "fire" by the trigger.

It remains only to note some minor details.

The indicator (23) is attached to and forms part of the axis of, and accompanies in movement, the tumbler and rest. When the spring is released and the rifle discharged its position is vertical; but when the block has been depressed, and the mainspring set for fire, the indicator inclines to the rear, as shown in fig. 1, remaining so until released by the pull of the trigger; so that by night or day, by sight or touch, the most casual inspection shows whether the mechanism is in the firing position or not.

In the event of the rifle being loaded, but immediate fire not intended, provision is made by the safety-bolt (r, 31), which, being pushed back by means of the external thumb-piece (s, 32), catches in the under side of the tumbler-rest, effectually preventing any release of the mainspring or movement of the trigger, which must be released from the restraint of the bolt before discharge can be effected. The trigger-guard (l, 29) is of the usual pattern. The breech-body is firmly attached to the stock-butt by means of the stock-bolt (u, 8) and washer (v); the stock is therefore divided into two parts, the fore-end (y) and the butt (x).

The ammunition for the present adopted pattern is a modification of the service cartridge to the bottle-shaped form introduced by Mr. Daw, to whom the ammunition prize of £400 was awarded at the Government competitions. It seems somewhat strange that his is the only name of the three successful competitors which has not been associated officially, profitably, or in honour with the new service small-arms. The advantage of the bottle-shaped cartridge is that it permits a very much shorter chamber in the gun, a point of immense importance, for the long small-bore Boxer cartridges originally made for the Martini-Henry rifle were some 5 in. in length,

and were not only liable to breakage and damage in the soldiers' pouches; but the length of breech-block required in the arm involved manufacturing difficulties, whilst the strain brought by the explosion of so long a charge was severe enough to have ruined any gun but the most sound in principle and construction. The merit of having come out victorious from the use of these cartridges will be a lasting honour to the Martini breech action. The present service cartridges are about 3 in. only in length, and weigh 675 grains; their cost is said to be £2 14s. 6d. per 1000. The total weight of sixty rounds is about 6 lb.; the charge of powder contained in each, 85 grains; and the Henry bullet weighs 480 grains. The cartridges have also an arrangement of small discs or wads behind the bullet, which it is considered acts well in cleaning the barrel at each discharge.

An important accessory has been given to the arm in the saw-sword bayonet proposed by Lord Elcho, which replaces the old-fashioned triangular bayonet. It is about 2 ft. 1 in. in length, and weighs 1 lb. 8 oz. Two views are given of the Martini-Henry rifle—a side view of the arm ready for firing (fig. 2), and a top view, showing the breech-block open for loading the piece (fig. 1); the saw-sword bayonet is shown in figs. 3 and 4. It is gratifying to be assured that the new British arm is far superior to the weapons of any other State whatever.

THE NEW DOCKS AT CHATHAM.

The new extension works at the Royal Dockyard, Chatham, will be of great service to the British Navy. The want of proper accommodation for large ships of war has been felt to be a serious inconvenience. The additional basins and docks planned at Portsmouth and Chatham have been in progress for the last ten years; and now an instalment is complete at Chatham. The portion which is finished is the "repairing" basin. This has been constructed on a large tract of marsh land adjoining Chatham Dockyard, the whole of which has been devoted to the construction of three large basins, with accompanying dry docks, for the various purposes required by the fleet. These three basins are for "repairing" (this basin is finished), for "factory," and for "fitting-out" purposes. They cover altogether an area of 380 acres, and throw the present dockyard, with its moderate area of ninety acres, completely into the shade. The "repairing" basin occupies twenty-two acres, and is connected with four dry docks, of which two are now complete. It is 80 ft. wide at the entrance, with a length varying from 430 ft. to 468 ft., and will allow for a depth of water varying, according to the tides, from 30 ft. to 32 ft. The workmanship has been provided partly by convict labour and partly by the contractors. Many difficulties have been encountered during the progress of the works, not the least of which was the uncertain nature of the soil, while one of the greatest, most certainly, was the stinted vote provided by Parliament every year. The cost of the whole work is estimated at £1,750,000, which was doled out for years at the rate of £20,000 a year; and was only increased during the last three or four years to ten times that sum, when it was found that the works were not only urgently wanted, but were not otherwise likely to be completed before the end of the century. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of these works or the value of the new basin which is now open to the fleet. This basin alone, with its docks, will contain a small squadron, and is provided with appliances for dealing with all classes of repairs. The contractor for these works is Mr. A. Gabrielli; Mr. A. Golla, C.E., is the contractor's engineer.

"GOOD LUCK."

This picture, by the Belgian artist, M. O. Baugniet, is an amusing bit of "genteel comedy," as fine in its humour as it is delicate and finished in execution. The dramatic personæ of the scene are selected with judgment; their expressions are conceived with propriety and rendered with tact. The witch of the picture is a true Bohémienne, though sheltered by something better than a tent; and the younger ones of the family, with their lithe forms and swarthy skins, their elfin looks and dark watchful eyes, are of the pure gipsy breed. The assurance with which the priestess of futurity whispers the *bonne fortune* she has pretended to divine from the cards at her feet and the palm she holds in her own is also perfectly characteristic; and what a capital foil is supplied in the grave impassibility of the groom! The ladies themselves, without being in the least vulgarised, are precisely such as might be capable of the weakness of seeking a fortune-teller. They are idle, self-indulgent, well-nourished pleasure-seekers, not at all "strong-minded women," not over-burdened with intelligence, or a sense of the ridiculous; and we may even hint that one or two at least are arriving at the critical period when, their *première jeunesse passée*, their matrimonial chances are slightly diminishing. One may easily imagine the kind of questions the wily gipsy has been addressing to the visitors to the Temple of Fate, in order to get some clue for the most welcome vaticination. She has perhaps asked the fair lady seated at her side, in the insinuating manner of high-legal fencing, whether she "would be surprised to hear" that a dark, handsome nobleman of large fortune has fallen desperately in love with her? And, seeing the inquiry received with pleasure, she would shape the form of the "good luck" she now prophesies. The delicious whispered secret of futurity is certainly received with a more than half-credulous air of delight. We all know from the frequent testimony of the police reports that belief in fortune-tellers still prevails among the lower orders; and the picture before us bears witness to similar credulity among higher classes. We wonder, indeed, that in this age of table-turning, spirit-mediumship, mesmerism, phrenology, communist Arcadias, El Dorado companies, and speculations virtually promising the transmutation of metals, that no Cagliostro arises to cast our horoscopes and foretell our fortune, the weather, or the winner of the Derby. However, we believe the prophet Zadkiel is still an authority among us, and Dr. Cumming's mistakes in expounding the revelations of the fate of nations have not deprived him of a following. For our own part, we believe that, as the phrase is, "there is something" in the art of palmistry which this gipsy practises. Was it not practised with dreadful effect the other day at Paris, when so many poor wretches were shot upon the evidence of gunpowder stains upon their palms? Show us your hand, gentle reader, and we will undertake to tell you a good deal about yourself and your probable future—about your temperament, disposition, physical strength, approximate weight, possibly your occupation, and whether you possess the virtue that is next to godliness. Have you an itching, or a hot, moist, palm? Then you know what Shakespeare says. Do you bite your nails? Then you are certainly irritable. Have you offered yourself as a representative of your country? Then you know the value of a show of hands. Accepting D'Arpentigny's division, have you an Elementary, a Sensitive, a Psychological, an Artistic, a Spatulate, a Motive, or a Philosophical hand? Are your finger-tips rounded and cushiony, or square and flattened, or tapering and conical? Still more important is it to know if you have

a well-formed thumb, with a muscular ball to it. If the latter (the Mons Veneris of the chiropodists) is well developed, we have authority for saying that you possess the logical faculty and decision of character, or "la volonté raisonnée." But most important of all is it for you to possess the "life-line" of the old chiropodists—i.e., the furrow dividing the ball of the thumb from the palm long and unbroken. If this vital mark is short and branching, it is necessary to be extremely careful, especially if you have already arrived at extreme old age.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

INDIAN COURT.

The contributions of the Indian Government to the International Exhibition arrived some time after the opening, but were so numerous that separate accommodation was considered desirable. Accordingly, a large wooden structure, with small side chambers (to serve as shops for the sale of many of the articles), has been provided near the south-eastern entrance to the Exhibition. This court, or annexe, contains an extensive and attractive collection illustrative of the arts and industries of India; and a separate catalogue thereof, affording much interesting information, has been prepared.

For some kinds of decorative and ornamental design, especially as applied to textile fabrics, metal and other inlays, and certain descriptions of carving, the productions of India have been deservedly celebrated from time immemorial; and this collection proves that the natives have lost little, if any, of their cunning, although it is thought that a few branches have declined during the last fifty years. As regards the invention and arrangement of pattern forms, and the choice and disposition of colours, the European designer may still learn from the products of the looms and workshops of India, and not only from India but from the Orientals generally. The faculty of decorative design seems to have come by instinct to, and to be the common heritage of, the Eastern nations, from Persia to Japan, and their congeners from Turkey to Tangiers. There is everywhere in the East a natural aptitude for decoration, and its principles, modified in harmony with each distinctive national style, are transmitted from century to century, without extraneous aid, without Government schools of design, as with us, and put in practice by means of the most astonishingly simple and primitive appliances. It is a curious problem how decorative design of genuinely artistic kinds can flourish among races in many other respects our inferiors in civilisation, and whose ideas of true pictorial representation are very imperfect; while among some European nations successfully cultivating fine art in its highest form we see no corresponding development of decorative power.

The Indian pictorial contributions are, as we have intimated, in general devoid of the more essential qualities of fine art. A remarkable and almost entire exception, however, occurs in some miniature portraits on ivory by an artist of Tanjore, residing at Madras. For truth of character in the heads these are equal to excellent European works of the same class, while the treatment of the costumes and accessories remind one somewhat of early Flemish pictures. They have also effects of light and shade, and perspective, both linear and aerial, which usually escape the observation of the Oriental artist. Very good also is the miniature of a couple of nautch girls—who, by-the-way, do not possess the beauty, according to the European standard, often credited to the dancing syrens of India. Very interesting, though of less artistic merit, are a series of water-colour drawings of Indian scenes and ceremonies painted on talc, the brilliant surface of the talc being left for the sky, mirrors, &c. The subjects comprise a suttee, a holy procession, a marriage, and the so-called Hook Swinging Festival, representing a fanatic suspended in mid-air by a hook passed through the muscles of his back. There are also a large number of tiny drawings, chiefly architectural, under crystal or glass, intended for studs and brooches. Enamel painting on copper is not unknown, and two of the specimens reproduce Christian compositions of the Madonna and Child, with, however, small mimetic power. Little good can be expected from teaching fine art after the manner which appears to be practised in the Government schools of art in India. Among the contributions from the art-schools of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere are painfully-laborious copies of trashy English prints, of photographs after commonplace art-objects, of poor engravings from Carlo Dolci and Guercino; together with weak imitations of table ornaments with parian figures, and ridiculous parodies of antique statuettes in the shape of ivory carvings. But far more reprehensible is the attempt to introduce into India exotic styles of decoration. This is deliberately done at Bombay, as shown by some large water-colour drawings by native students after heavy and debased Renaissance designs. The art-masters would be vastly better employed in themselves studying the principles of Indian design from native art-workmen, and sending home to South Kensington the best fruits of their experience. Yet even more mischievous is the practice in the missionary schools, where the native children are taught to reproduce the most hideous and vulgar British patterns, with no pretension to art whatever. It would seem scarcely credible that these missionary teachers should be so far misled by their mistaken zeal as not to understand that they are doing the children in their charge an irreparable injury by training them to produce such absolutely valueless imitations. There is a large case here containing a collection of embroidery and needlework, including Berlin-wool work, and antimacassars of the meanest descriptions, which is specially exhibited as exemplifying bad art-training under European direction. No wonder that Indian art should be declining if such influences are in operation.

Before passing from the subject of pictorial representation it is right to remark that the paintings by the best Indian artists approach much nearer to nature than those of other Orientals, though they have none of the grotesque humour, and wonderful combination of freedom and precision in the handling, of the artists of Japan. Among the applications of painting for decorative purposes, incomparably the most successful is that practised in Cashmere. The native artists employ the same patterns which serve for the shawls, and adapt and apply them for the decoration of papier-maché pieces of furniture, table ornaments, and other small articles, with exquisite propriety and taste. Besides the native paintings, there is a series of water-colour sketches of the craftsmen of North-Western India, by Mr. J. L. Kipling, of Bombay. There is likewise an extensive collection of native painted models of the inhabitants and natural productions of India. A large mass of general information respecting the country is also afforded by photographs of its ruins, buildings, scenery, and vegetation, and its workmen employed at their several industries; and by casts of architectural details, in addition to the large cast of the gateway of the Sanchi Tope in another part of the Exhibition. A collection of educational works and appliances furnish hopeful indications for the future of our great dependency.

To the eye, however, the textile fabrics form the most

attractive portion of the contents of the Indian Court. In these India is almost without a rival. One never tires of the sober beauty of its carpets, and rugs, and Cashmere shawls, for there is ever a new surprise in the infinite variety of the pattern. But if one seeks more brilliant, exhilarating effects, there are a thousand other fabrics each more beautiful than the other—"kincobs" shot with superb colour and shimmering with half-veiled metallic lustre; gossamer muslins flecked with silver and gold; richest velvets foiled by golden embroidery and sparkling with gem-like spangles; polished satins or glistening silks, picked out with daintiest devices or fairy-like needlework; in short, a world of fancy, beauty, and magnificence. This collection will have done good service if it only draw attention to the permanent and free exhibition of Indian textiles at the India Office.

The various kinds of inlaid work are also well deserving attention. Prominent among these, for its charming effect of delicate and elaborate labour, is that employed to produce geometrical patterns with minute triangles, the materials used being ivory, tin, samber-horn stained green, sandal-wood, ebony, and sappin-wood. The art, like some others, was imported into Bombay from Persia, through Scinde. Another kind of inlay is the "Koofigari" of the Panjaub, which resembles damascening, and consists of gold threads hammered into incised patterns on steel. It is largely used for the ornamentation of armour, arms, bracelets, brooches, &c. Coats of arms similar to a suit exhibited were worn by the Sikh horsemen who fought so well against our armies in the Panjaub and Sikh campaigns. A second kind of metal inlay is that known as "Bidree-work," consisting of silver let into incised pewter, the latter being generally blackened for contrast. It is much used for embellishing hookahs, plates, dishes, goglets, vases, &c.

A few examples of carved furniture, including a chiffonier, sideboard, and devonport from Bombay, are remarkable rather for richness of effect attained by multiplication of details than for beauty of form or design. The ivory carvings are less noticeable than might be expected; but there are some beautiful soapstone carvings, particularly an inkstand and plate. The lapidary's art is employed on jade, agate, bloodstone, rock-crystal, and other materials for the production of a variety of small ornamental articles evidently intended for the European market. The gold and silver smith and jeweller's work are fairly represented. The articles in the precious metals are sometimes comparatively unfinished, yet this characteristic is not without a certain charm, as of barbaric splendour; at all events, it is preferable to the rigid sharpness of our machine-made productions. The Indians are almost as clever as the French in their imitation trinkets and jewellery. Indian pottery is illustrated in a large assemblage of examples, which are mostly of coarse materials, though many are good in form, or possess some recommendation of colour and decoration.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS, BEEJAPPOOR.

The ruined city of Beejapoor, in Sattara, near the frontier of the Hyderabad Nizam's province, contains some of the grandest architectural remains in India. This once mighty and opulent Mussulman State, Beejapoor, was founded nearly four centuries ago; but its greatest prosperity was under Ali Adil Shah, who died in 1579. His successor, Ibrahim II., reigned forty-seven years, and was followed by Mohammed Adil Shah, in whose time the antagonistic power of the Mahrattas, under Seevajee, became dangerous to Beejapoor. The most formidable opponent, however, of its regal pretensions was the Great Mogul; and its conquest by Aurungzebe, in 1686, proved fatal. The city and territory afterwards passed into the hands of the Mahrattas; but in 1818, when the Peishwa was overthrown, Beejapoor was taken by the British Government, and was comprised in the province assigned to the Rajah of Sattara. The city is distant more than 170 miles from Poonah and 245 miles from Bombay, in a south-east direction. We are indebted to the Rev. Arthur Polehampton, Chaplain in her Majesty's Indian Service, lately at Poonah, but now at Rajkote, Kattywar, for several photographs of the fine old buildings at Beejapoor. They are accompanied with an interesting description of that place, and a narration of his visit, at Christmas, 1867; but for these we have not space in the present Number. The illustrations now given represent the Tomb and Mosque of Ibrahim, with its majestic dome, and the remains of a magnificent Royal palace. The city is estimated to have contained a million of people within the walls. It is now entirely deserted.

PORCELAIN AT THE EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition at South Kensington, in its Industrial Department, contains several important collections. Those of pottery and porcelain, woollen and worsted textile fabrics, and the machinery used in their manufacture, are the chief specialties of the exhibition; the remaining ground-floor space being occupied by the school-furniture and instruments of teaching, and by models of mechanical or other scientific inventions. The collection of pottery and porcelain consists of nearly 700 articles, some from the manufacturing establishments of Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Minton and Co., W. T. Copeland and Sons, John Rose and Co., Maw and Co., and the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works; others from those maintained by foreign Governments at Berlin, Copenhagen, and other cities of Continental Europe; and a few which owed their production to the taste of Indian Princes and Rajahs. Those shown in our illustration are from the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester.

Mrs. Fawcett, the wife of the hon. member for Brighton, delivered a lecture on the subject of woman suffrage in the theatre of the Royal School of Mines last Saturday. She contended that the suffrage was not only woman's right, but that woman, man, and society would be improved by her possessing it. Mrs. Fawcett was much cheered.

The Wesleyan Conference meets this at Manchester, and the first sitting for business will take place on the 26th inst. The first committee in connection with the approaching Conference began its sittings in the Lever-street School-room on Monday afternoon. The "Stationing Committee," so-called, consists of the president of the Conference, the secretary, and one of the assistant secretaries, with representatives from the various districts, the Theological Institution, and the Mission House, and its business is to provisionally appoint ministers for the ensuing year. For connectional purposes Methodism in Great Britain is divided into thirty-four districts. Each district sends a representative to this committee, elected by ballot by the ministers and circuit stewards, with other laymen, when assembled in the annual district meeting in May. These representatives have to watch the interests both of the ministers and of the circuits in their several districts. Exclusive of the missionaries on the foreign stations, there are nearly 1600 ministers engaged in the home circuit; and in consequence of the triennial appointments, at least one third of the above must be changing circuits.

CHESS.

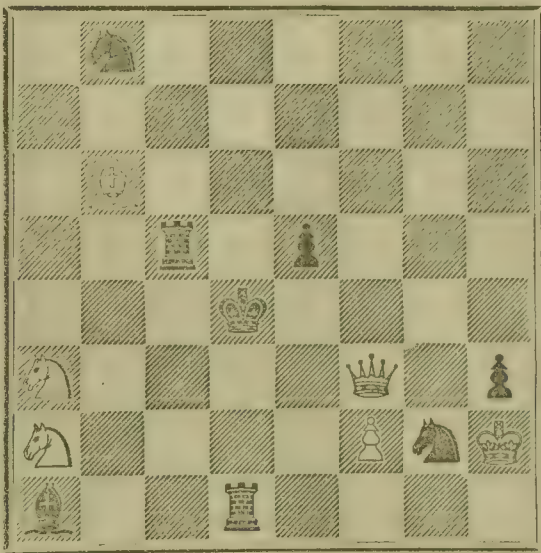
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. ATTERIDGE.—Each of the three problems you have sent to us admits of an obvious solution in one move.
T. L. L. Dr. mpton, Chatham.—Much too easy; it would be seen through by any practical player at a glance.
W. T. P. Richmond.—Not difficult, but very neat.
HARVARD.—Is there any objection to saying by whom they were played? As a rule, the public make very little interest in games the players of which are not mentioned.
F. H. BENNETT.—It has been marked for publication.
L. LIBERAL.—Nos. 25 and 26 are both good. They have been marked for insertion, and shall appear in due course.
H. T. C. of Hunsford.—If we mistake not, mate can be effected in your Problem No. 4 thus, as well as by your mode of proceeding:—
1. B to K 3rd Any move. 3. K to Q 2nd, and mate next move.
H. TRENDELL.—No. 1 is hardly so pleasing and instructive as your compositions generally are. No. 2 has not yet been sufficiently examined.
F. M. P., Dublin.—No; a problem which can be solved in fewer moves than the author stipulates is defective.
W. R. MASON—PEAKE, Islington.—It shall be examined.
E. SMITH, Saxe-Meinungen, Germany.—The solution of the Knight's Tour in question is perfectly correct.
R. T.—The *Dubouque Chess Journal* is as eccentric as ever, but the second volume is an improvement on its predecessor in other respects. The subscription is three dollars per annum. Apply to Mr. Brownson, jun., Box No. 2157, Dubouque, Iowa, United States, America.
AN AMATEUR, Liverpool.—The variation shall be examined and explained if it admits of explanation, when we have more time and space to bestow on it than we can spare just now.
H. S. GIBBERNEY.—You must send us the names of the players, and your own name and address, if you please.
K. H. L.—Some inferior players can play without seeing the chess-board, and many of them are in the habit of doing so. We have not room to answer this question. You should buy some of these books.
L. A. KATZ.—The subscribers to M. Preti's useful magazine *La Strategie* will be pleased to hear that its publication, which was stopped by the war in September, 1870, has been resumed. All persons desirous of renewing their subscriptions should apply to M. Jean Preti, 72, Rue St. Saur, at Paris.
THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1423 has been received from Fabrice—John Kemp—W. Nash, of Luton—S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—M. P.—Pip—E. Frau, of Lyons—W. H. D.—Box and Cox—J. W., Canterbury—Miranda—M. C. Heywood—R. D. T.—Fergus—S. R.—W. P. K.—J. P. Killarney—Fama—Montrose—Civis—B. A., Oxford—L. F. P.—E. M. P., of Dublin—R. B. Scarle—G. C. D.—Prais—R. B. P.—Wilhelm—Saniva—H. B.—H. C.—J. N. A. Wood—Charles—Flores—S. H. V.—1871—Georgey—Piet—Bittern—Cranford—T. B. E.—Roberto—Tom Tiddler—Boz—Fidele—Maurod and Man Friday.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1423.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th R or Q takes R* 3. Q gives mate.
2. P tks R or Q (ch) Any move
*1. Q to B 4th or Kt 5th† 3. R or Kt gives mate.
2. Q to Q 8th (ch) Any move
†1. R to K sq White replies with 2. Kt to R 5th, discovering ch., &c.
If Black defend by playing Kt takes Pawn, the answer is, 2. B takes Kt and mate next move. If he play P to Q 4th, then 2. Q to Q 8th (ch). 3. Kt gives mate. Any move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1429.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th B takes P (ch) 2. B to K 6th B tks B, ch (best) Any move
If Black play otherwise mate can be given at the 3rd move. 3. K to K B 8th 4. B or Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1430.
By Mr. F. HEALEY.
BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE MATCH BETWEEN LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.
The two Games which follow were played at the Bradford Meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association. (Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE. (Mr. Dufresne.) BLACK. (Mr. Whitman.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to Kt 3rd P to Kt 3rd
3. B to Q 4th B to Q 4th
4. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P
6. P to Q B 3rd B to Q 4th
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd
This and the next move of Mr. Dufresne are well conceived.
8. Kt to K Kt 5th Q to K 2nd
9. P to Q 3rd P to K R 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
11. Kt to K R 4th Kt to R sq
12. P to Kt 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd
13. Q to Q B 2nd B to K R 6th
14. R to K sq Kt to Q R 4th
15. B to Q Kt 3rd Kt takes B
16. P takes Kt Kt to K Kt 5th
17. B to K 3rd
Kt to B 5th looks worthy of consideration.
18. B takes B Q to K B 3rd
19. Kt to Q R 3rd P to Q R 3rd
20. Kt to Q B 4th
Was it an oversight that White did not play P to K B 3rd, and win a piece; or was there some objection to the move which has escaped our observation?
21. P takes P P to Q 4th
22. P to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
23. P takes Kt P takes P
Game between Messrs. BURN (Lancashire) and WATKINSON (Yorkshire). (Hampe's Opening.)
BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q B 4th
3. P to K B 4th P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
5. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd Kt to K Kt 5th
7. Q to K 2nd B to K B 7th (ch)
8. K to B sq B to Q 5th
This was not a good move; but he feared, if the Bishop were retreated to Kt 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to K R 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
10. P takes P, &c. Kt to K B 3rd
11. Kt takes B P takes Kt
12. Kt to Q sq B to Q 2nd
13. P to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd
A very bad move; but Mr. Watkinson plays considerably below his strength all through this game.
13. B takes Kt B takes B
WHITE (Mr. Dufresne.) BLACK. (Mr. Whitman.)
24. P takes P R to K Kt sq
25. Kt takes K P B takes P
From this point the game becomes uncommonly interesting.
26. P to Q 4th
We should have preferred R to K 3rd. The move made gave the attack into Black's hands, and might have had serious consequences.
26. Q to K B 2nd B to K B 4th
27. Q takes R R to K Kt sq
28. Q takes R (ch) K takes Q
29. R to K 2nd B to K R 6th
30. R to K B 2nd Q to K R 5th
31. R to K B 2nd Q to K R 5th
The consequence in this critical position, we believe, was to check with the Queen at K Kt 4th. After that the probable continuation is—
32. K to R sq (best) Q to K R 5th
33. R to K Kt sq (ch) K to R sq
34. Kt takes P (ch) K to R 2nd; and we do not see how White can avoid defeat.
32. Q R to Q R 2nd P to K B 4th
33. Q R to K 2nd Q to Q sq
34. R to K R 2nd B to Kt 5th
35. Kt takes B P takes Kt
36. R takes B P takes Q P
37. R takes Q Kt P Q takes Q B 6th
38. K R to K 6th Q takes Q B 6th
39. K R to K 8th (ch) K to B 2nd
40. K R to K 7th (ch) K to B 2nd
Drawn game.

Game between Messrs. BURN (Lancashire) and WATKINSON (Yorkshire). (Hampe's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. W.)
14. P takes P Cast cs (Q's side)
15. P to Q 5th B to Q Kt 4th
16. K to B 2nd K to K sq
17. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q 2nd
18. B to K 3rd P to Q R 3rd
19. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q B 4th
Another inconsiderate step.
20. P takes P P takes P
21. P to K 5th Kt to K Kt sq
22. Kt to K 4th B to K B 4th
23. B takes P Q to K R 5th (ch)
24. P to Kt 3rd Q to K R 4th
25. B to Q 6th Q to Q 2nd
26. Kt to Q B 5th (ch) K to B sq
27. Q to Q B 2nd R takes B
28. P takes R Q takes Q P
29. Kt to K 4th (dis. ch) Q to Q B 2nd
30. Kt to Q 8th (ch) Resigns.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. George De Grey, J.P., late of 11, South Audley-street, was proved in London, on the 1st inst., under £25,000 personalty, by the Hon. and Rev. Frederick De Grey, M.A., the brother, and the Hon. Frederick Kenyon, the nephew, the acting executors, power being reserved to the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Walsingham the nephew, also an executor. The testator was the son of the fourth Lord Walsingham, and died on May 25 last, at the age of sixty, a bachelor. The will is dated Jan. 25, 1871. He has devised his freehold, copyhold, and all other his real estate to his nephew, Lord Walsingham. He has left £500 to each of his goddaughters, Charlotte and Beatrice; and has bequeathed the residue of his personal estate between his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick De Grey, and his sisters, the Hon. Elizabeth A. Wrightson, Henrietta Gurnier, and Georgiana Lady Kenyon, in equal shares.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, Knight, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal of the High Court of Chancery, late of Osleworth Park, near Wotton-under-Lodge, Gloucestershire, was proved in the London Court, on the 8th inst., by Charles James Gloster, Esq., of Surbiton, Surrey, and Arthur Shelly Fiddis, Esq., and Leonard Field, Esq., both of Lincoln's Inn, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £40,000. Sir John was twice married, has issue seven children, three sons and four daughters, and died, June 6 last, at Osleworth, aged sixty-seven. His will bears date Jan. 10, 1868, with a codicil, May, 1870. He had represented in Parliament West Gloucestershire, was Deputy Lieutenant for the county, and a member of the Inner Temple. He has devised to his eldest son his family mansion, Osleworth Park, with the lands, farms, tenements, and all other his real estates. He has made a provision for his younger children—to each there is a legacy of £6000—and has left legacies to his servants. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to the trustees of the settled hereditaments.

The will of Matthew Whiting, Esq., of Battersea-rise, Surrey, who died on June 2 last, was proved in London, on the 13th inst., under £120,000 personalty, by his sons, Matthew, Henry, and Noel, the executors.

The will of James Scott, Esq., of Bishopsdown-grove, Tunbridge Wells, was proved in London under £90,000.

The will of Richard Thomas Alchin, Esq., of 10, Grand Parade, Brighton, dated Oct. 25, 1869, was proved in London, on the 6th inst., under £35,000; and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Kent County Hospital, Sussex Hospital, Builders' Benevolent Institution; Dispensary, Burton-crescent; National Society; National School, Brighton; London Church Missionary, London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, and the Cancer Hospital, each a legacy of £500, free of duty.

The will of the Rev. James Parkin, Rector of Oakford, near Bampton, Devonshire (which living he had held since 1813), was proved in the Registry at Exeter under £30,000 personalty. It bears date 1869, and has the following bequests to religious societies—viz., the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Spread of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, National Society, Exeter Diocesan Training College, Church Building Society, each £100; and £50 to the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 15:—

In London 1904 births and 1259 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 275, and the deaths 200, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Zymotic diseases caused 353 deaths last week, including 133 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever (of which 7 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever), and 64 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 314 deaths were referred last week, against 378 and 290 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which had been 20, 46, and 39 in the three previous weeks, rose to 64 last week; the deaths from diarrhoea in the corresponding four weeks of 1870 averaged 199, when the mean temperature of the air was 63.1 deg., instead of 58.8 deg., the mean of the four weeks ending last Saturday. Four deaths in London were referred, last week, to simple cholera, three of which were of infants. The deaths from smallpox in London have showed a marked decrease during the past three weeks. The fatal cases, which in the two previous weeks had been 235 and 164, further declined last week to 133, the lowest weekly number since the beginning of January last. To different forms of violence 55 deaths were referred last week. Of these 45 were accidental, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 8 from drowning, 11 from suffocation, of which 9 were of infants. Six of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

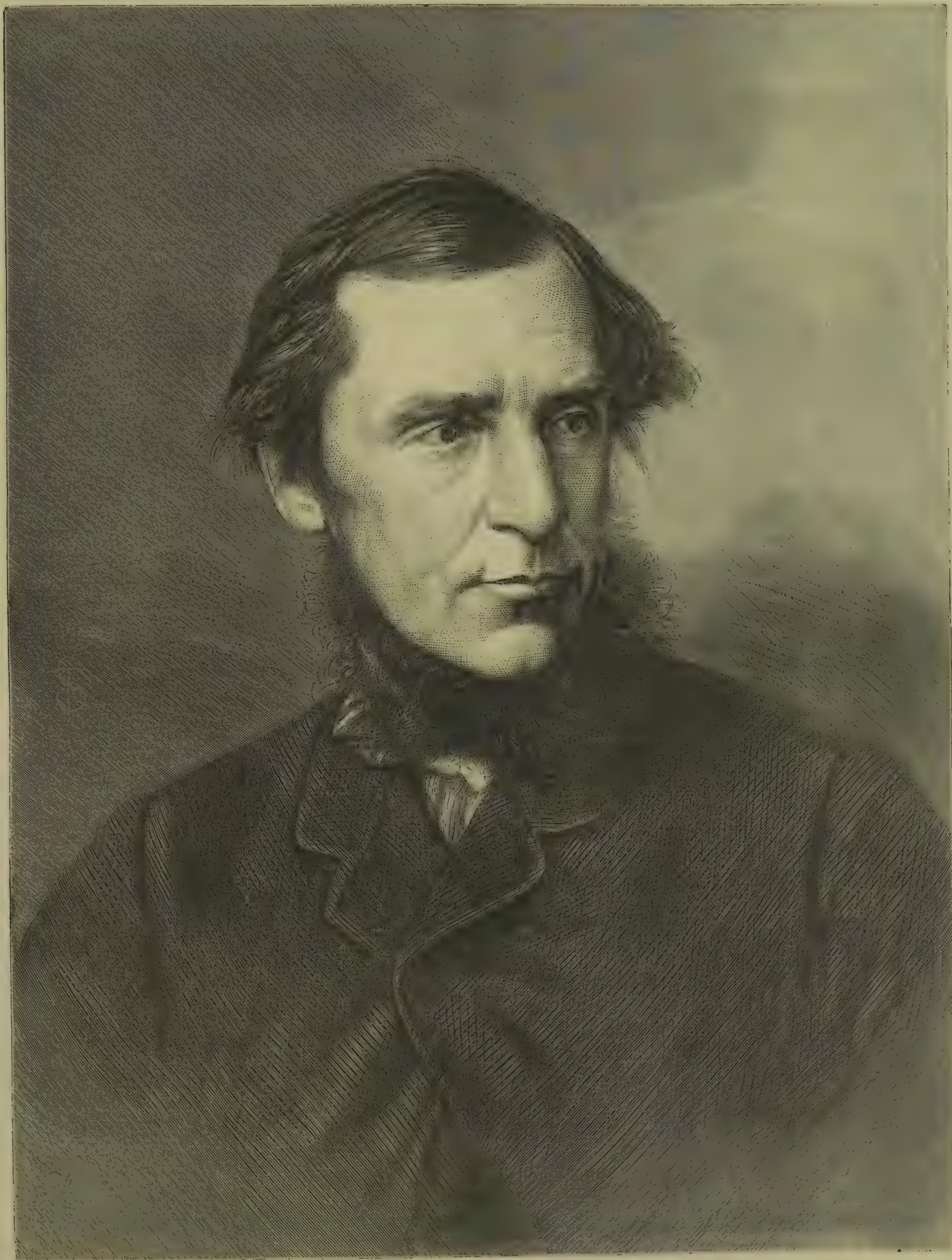
During the week 4458 births and 3044 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality in the week was at the annual rate of 22 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 20 per 1000; Portsmouth, 12; Norwich, 14; Bristol, 19; Wolverhampton, 10; Birmingham, 23; Leicester, 23; Nottingham, 19; Liverpool, 27; Manchester, 27; Salford, 28; Bradford, 21; Leeds, 19; Sheffield, 24; Hull, 22; Sunderland, 48; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25. The fatal cases of smallpox in these seventeen towns—which in the two previous weeks had declined from 371 to 269—were last week 261; of these 133 occurred in London, 22 in Liverpool, 53 in Sunderland, 20 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30 in Manchester and Salford, 2 each in Leeds and Sheffield, and 1 each in Bristol and Nottingham. These numbers showed an increase in Manchester and Sunderland, while they had declined in most of the other towns. The annual death-rate in the week from smallpox was equal to 2 per 1000 persons living in London and Liverpool, 3 in Manchester and Salford, 8 in Newcastle, and was again so high as 23 per 1000 in Sunderland. The fatality from smallpox in Southampton continues to decrease; the deaths from this disease, which had been 14 and 11 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 7 last week. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 26 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 28 per 1000, and in Dublin 17.

To Saturday last the number of Acts passed in the present Session is 193, of which 50 are public and 143 local.

Admiral Sir James Hope, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, whilst engaged in showing a party of ladies over the turret-ship *Devastation*, fell, owing to the slipping of a plank, a depth of ten feet. He received some severe injuries, and amongst these was a compound fracture of the right leg.



WORCESTER PORCELAIN IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



MR J. A. FROUDE, THE HISTORIAN.

THE FARM.

The hot summer weather in the early part of the week was very acceptable to haymakers; the extreme heat of the sun has, however, caused a moist atmosphere from the damp state of the earth, and it has not been a good drying time, though a continuance of the sunshine would be a very beneficial thing for the country. Rains fell on Wednesday in the midland counties, and were very heavy last week. Grass in field after field might be seen lying cut, bleached, and discoloured; indeed, some of the low-lying districts were partially flooded. Even in Sussex and Kent a good deal of hay is still unsecured. Many fields of wheat and barley, thickly sown, have been laid with the wind and heavy downpour, and in places seriously. The general impression seems to be that the harvest will be at least three weeks later than usual, and, consequently, light yields will be prevalent. Hops have not cleansed and improved much, and there is little prospect of there being anything but an inferior and moderate crop; but, thus far, appearances are very favourable for beans, peas, and roots of all kinds.

The result of the Royal Society's meeting at Wolverhampton seems to be about equal to the show when held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. 108,456 entered during the five days, and about half this number went in on Thursday, the first shilling day. Nearly double the number visited the Manchester show, and almost 40,000 more paid for admittance at Leeds. Although the proceeds are in advance of those at Leicester, Bury, and Oxford, yet the returns will doubtless show a deficiency, as the preliminary expenses were very heavy. The meeting was certainly more of an exhibition than a place of business. Few exchanges were made among the horses. Three or four of the prize Herefords go out to Australia; and several Canadians made quite a sweep among the Berkshire pigs and Cotswold sheep, at very remunerative prices. A good number of shorthorn heifers and the first and second prize yearling bulls also cross the Atlantic; and it was said several hundreds were refused for Mr. Beattie's first-prize cow, which, contrary to the prevailing opinion that the Booth blood does not milk, carried a vessel as large as an Ayrshire, and nursed one or two calves. The largest piece of business, however, done on the ground was the Earl of Dunmore's purchase of five heifers of the Oxford and Red Rose tribes, from Mr. Cochrane, of Canada, which are to cross with the two Duchess calves in October, and for which immense prices were paid. Duchess 97th has produced another bull-calf, which has already been sold for 1000 gs.

Mr. H. Fooke's Southdown rams were sold at Blandford wool fair, and averaged slightly over £12 for seventy-one head. Mr. J. Moore gave the highest price (32 gs.), and several made 20 gs. each and upwards. The top price for wool was 18d.; and at Devizes 40,000 fleeces were stacked, the quality being good, but the clip is undoubtedly light; 42s. was about the average price, but 44s. was the highest quotation for some teg wool of Mr. Church and Mr. Turtle. Some very fine Australian merino wool, from a closely-inbred flock belonging to Mr. E. K. Cox, of Sydney, fetched in London about 4s. 6d., the highest price of a large shipment.

The few fine haymaking days, and the sale following so closely on the Wolverhampton show, prevented a large attendance at the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor, on Wednesday last. Most of the cows were aged, some of the heifers doubtful, and none of the better bred females had two direct Booth crosses. Florida, of the Cold Cream tribe, went for 67 gs. (Elliott), and two heifers of the same family sold at 40 gs. and 50 gs.; but they were evidently a draught lot. The bulls sold better—the top price being 63 gs. for Earl Russell, to go to Australia, and 46 gs. for a five-months' calf. Several lots were bought for Spain, and the fifty-five averaged £33 12s.; the bulls exceeding the cows by nearly £2 per head.

The "cartouche-mitrailleuse" seems to be a very pretty and engaging toy. A parcel containing a bundle of these devices for the nursery exploded like an infernal machine in the Manchester station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, wounding two clerks and a porter and scattering the glass in the windows all over the place. A second discharge from another consignment of similar goods occurred the same day at another station belonging to the same company.

A large and influential meeting was held, yesterday week, in aid of the Sustentation Fund of the Irish Church, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said they were called together to express their sympathy for the disestablished Church in Ireland, and likewise to give it some practical help. Whatever the State reasons for placing the Irish Church in its present position may have been, and whatever their opinions were on that subject, it was not intended to discuss that part of the subject, but they must take the matter as it stood. He had received several contributions from good friends of the Church. Mr. Peek, M.P., had forwarded to him half of a £500 note (the other half of which was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury) as a subscription in the name of Mr. Cuthbert E. Peek, his son. Mr. Peek, M.P., himself had already given £2000 to the fund. The Merchant Taylors' Company had given £500; Mr. Charles Morrison, £1000; Mr. Loftus Wigram, £1000; Mr. Robert Palmer, £100; Mr. Capel, £50; besides other sums of smaller amount. £30,000 had been collected in England, and £350,000 had already been raised in Ireland. This, however, was still far below the sum required, and he trusted they would do all in their power to augment it. The Archbishop of York proposed a resolution pledging the meeting to raise subscriptions, to be devoted, at the will of the donor, to the General Sustentation Fund, the Episcopal Fund, or other objects connected with the Church of Ireland.

The arrangements for the military manoeuvres in connection with the Camp of Military Exercise at Lockinge, in Berkshire, in the early part of September, and in which it is decided that at least 30,000 men will take part, are approaching completion. Nearly all the troops at Aldershot will be present, about 7000 of the militia, 5000 volunteers, and a large force of yeomanry cavalry. Mr. Cardwell has made special arrangements for the attendance of the yeomanry and volunteers. The travelling expenses of volunteers will be paid to and from the camp of assembly, in addition to which they and the yeomanry also will be paid for their attendance by the Government. The volunteer and yeomanry rations per day will consist of 1½ lb. of bread or 1 lb. of biscuit, ½ lb. of fresh meat or 1 lb. of salt meat, or ½ lb. of Yeatman's beef sausage. Groceries will be issued free of charge, and will consist of tea, coffee, sugar, salt, and pepper; but vegetables and milk and butter will have to be purchased at the expense of the men at the markets which will be opened in the vicinity of the camp. Forage rations for horses will be issued free of charge to the volunteers on the scale allowed for mounted officers of the Line, and fuel will be issued at the rate of 3 lb. of wood or coal per man. A sum of 10s. per head will be credited to the funds of volunteer corps for each man (all ranks) who remains eight days, of which six clear days are in camp, and the sum of £1 for those who remain sixteen days. No bands will be allowed.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

There are two specialties to notice in our present record of the Royal Italian Opera. On Saturday an opera by one of the great dramatic composers of the past was produced for the first time in this country—"Le Astuzie Femminili," by Cimarosa. Out of the numerous works from the same source, ranging from 1772 to 1798, only one has become widely popular and retained possession of the stage—"Il Matrimonio Segreto" the freshness and charm of which have survived all changes of taste and fashion. Although several of Cimarosa's serious operas obtained great success in their day—particularly "Gli Orazi e i Curiazi"—they are now only known by occasional extracts in concert performance. That the one comic opera just named should alone have kept possession of the theatre is somewhat strange, since there are several that would bear hearing, even in comparison with his well-known masterpiece, among them being that which has just been brought forward. It was produced, at Naples, in 1793 (not 1784, as stated in the Royal Italian Opera announcements), a year later than the "Matrimonio Segreto," and the music has much of the melodic beauty and genial freshness of style which characterise its predecessor. The plot of "Le Astuzie Femminili" is very slight. A pair of lovers, unable to marry because of the lady's inheritance depending on her union with a frivolous Neapolitan, whom she has not seen when the action commences; a crafty lawyer, her guardian, who endeavours to set the will aside, and appropriate the lady and her fortune to himself; a female friend and a housekeeper, who aid the young lovers in plotting and counter-plotting against the two rivals—all ending, of course, in their defeat and the marriage of the secretly-contracted pair—such are the materials and the six characters by which and by whom, without the aid of choruses, the opera is supported, and this with an unflagging interest and variety similar to that maintained in "Il Matrimonio," also entirely by solo voices. In "Le Astuzie Femminili," as in the work just named, the influence of Mozart is clearly perceptible—derived, no doubt, from Cimarosa's visit to Vienna, where "Il Matrimonio" was brought out just six years after the production of the German master's "Le Nozze di Figaro" in the same place. It was gratifying to witness the success of Saturday's performance, and to find that a revival of good music of the past can find acceptance in days when too much favour is shown to modern trash. Every portion of the opera was loudly applauded, particularly the quartet at the commencement of the first act; the admirable laughing quartet in which the Neapolitan is ridiculed by the others; the concerted finales of both acts; and the beautiful trio at the beginning of the second act, "Declaro e mi protesto." This was encored. Of solo pieces, the most important are the air for Bellina, the heroine, "Sono Allegro;" and that for Leonora (the housekeeper), "Non son bella," an introduced piece. This charming air also had to be repeated. The light genial grace of the music and cheerful comedy of the character of Bellina were well suited to Mlle. Sessi, who sang with much brilliancy and refinement, and acted with considerable archness. Madame Vanzini, as her friend, Ersilia, was efficient in the concerted music; and gave her one air, "D'amor la face" with good effect, although it is more antiquated in style than anything else in the opera. Mlle. Scalchi, as Leonora, was also of high value in the cast; and her aria, beautiful as it is, probably owed its encore largely to her capital singing. Signor Bettini, as the accepted lover, Filandro; Signor Ciampi, by his grotesque impersonation of the Neapolitan Giampaolo; and Signor Cotogni, as the crafty lawyer, all aided in the successful performance of the opera, which was announced for repetition on Tuesday, and should prove attractive next season.

The specialty of this week at the Royal Italian Opera—indeed, we might almost say the specialty of the musical year—was the farewell benefit of Signor Mario, on Wednesday, when the great tenor appeared avowedly for the last time on any stage. The opera selected for his final dramatic performance was "La Favorita," in which his representation of Fernando has long been considered as one of his most effective displays of histrionic and declamatory power. It was in June, 1839, that Signor Mario first appeared in England—at Her Majesty's Theatre. Born to a title (Marquis of Candia), Signor Mario, an officer in a Sardinian regiment, was early esteemed in private circles as an amateur singer possessed of a tenor voice of remarkably beautiful quality. Circumstances having induced him to cultivate the art as a profession, he made his debut at the Paris Grand Opera in the season preceding his first appearance in this country. For some years it was chiefly by the quality of his voice that he attracted attention. In his style of singing, as in that of his acting, traces of his amateur antecedents were long perceptible. These, however, gave place to a rare perfection of vocal phrasing and expression, and a high excellence in declamation and stage action, such as have rarely, if ever, been combined by any other dramatic tenor. At first, in the characters of musical comedy—especially as Count Almaviva in "Il Barbiere"—and later, in such parts as that in which he has just appeared for the last time, as Raoul in "Les Huguenots," Manrico in "Il Trovatore," Faust in Gounod's opera, and other heroic impersonations, Signor Mario developed the rare qualities alluded to. Unfortunately, his voice began to decline when his best powers as an actor became most conspicuous. To the last, however, the cultivated singer was apparent under all his vocal disadvantages.

Again on Wednesday night these characteristics were manifested, as commented on by us in reference to Signor Mario's performance of the same character a few weeks since. In the great scene where Fernando upbraids the King, and casts back upon the Monarch the gifts and honours bestowed as the price of his disgrace, Signor Mario again roused the audience to a display of enthusiasm. The reception of the singer throughout was such as strongly evidenced the esteem in which he has been held, and the universal regret that his failing powers of voice should have rendered his retirement unavoidable. The cast was as before, Leonora having been represented by Mlle. Scalchi as on the occasion of Madame Pauline Lucca's temporary illness in April, the King by Signor Cotogni, Baldassare by Signor Bagagiolo, and Inez by Mlle. Madigan.

For Thursday "L'Etoile du Nord" was announced; last night (Friday) was appropriated to the benefit of Mlle. Sessi and her first appearance as Margherita in "Faust;" and the performances are to close to-night with "Dinorah." Our sketch of the past season will be given next week.

Of the performances of Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, there is nothing to record this week. Mlle. Marimon has not reappeared since Monday week. The next specialty at this establishment will be the approaching revival, after twenty years' interval, of Donizetti's "Anna Bolena."

A fifth and final concert of the season was given in the Floral Hall on Saturday afternoon, similar in every respect to the preceding occasions. Most of the great singers of the

Royal Italian Opera, including Madame Adelina Patti and Signor Mario, were heard in familiar and popular music.

Mr. Leslie closed his season, last week, with a morning concert, at St. James's Hall. Most of the eminent singers of Her Majesty's Opera contributed to the performance of a miscellaneous selection—an apology having been made for the absence of Mlle. Marimon, again indisposed.

The inauguration of the grand organ at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Tuesday evening, when Mr. W. T. Best, organist to the hall—and for some years past holding a similar appointment at St. George's Hall, Liverpool—performed a varied selection of pieces. The instrument had been used at the opening of the Albert Hall, in March, and several times subsequently, but in an incomplete state, at the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic and National Choral Societies. It is now said to be finished, and its fine qualities of tone, combining power and sweetness, are highly creditable to the builder, Mr. H. Willis. The organ has four rows of keys, or manuals, rather more than two octaves of pedals—it contains 111 stops, besides coupling-stops and other ingenious mechanical appliances—and the wind is supplied by steam power. It is scarcely necessary to say how skilfully its capacities were displayed by Mr. Best.

Although the arrangements for the Beethoven Centenary Festival at Bonn have been previously announced, musical readers—and especially those contemplating an autumn Rhine excursion—may not object to be again informed that the celebration (postponed from its proper date of last year) will commence on Aug. 20, when the Mass in D and the Symphony in C minor will be performed. On the following day the principal pieces will be the "Eroica" symphony, the third of the "Leonora" overtures, the violin concerto executed by Herr Joachim, and the fantasia for pianoforte, with orchestra and chorus, with Mr. Charles Hallé as pianist. On the third and last day, besides other pieces, the overtures to "Coriolan" and "Egmont" will be given; Mr. Hallé will play the E flat concerto (the "Emperor"); and the festival performances will worthily terminate with the leviathan Ninth Symphony, with the choral finale, including a setting of Schiller's "Lied an die Freude" ("Ode to Joy"). The solo singers are Frauen Emilie Bellingrath-Wagner, from Dresden (soprano), Amalie Joachim, from Berlin (contralto); Fraulein Franziska Shreck, of Bonn (contralto); and Herr A. Schultze, from Hamburg (bass). Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, of Cologne, is chief conductor and director, in association with Herr Wasilewski, of Bonn.

While on the subject of festivals, a reminder of the scheme of that of the approaching meeting of the three choirs at Gloucester may be not unacceptable to many, although likewise a reiteration. Here, again, are associations with picturesque river scenery, in this case of the Wye, intending visitors to which may well combine a visit to the Gloucester Festival with their touring purpose. The performances will commence in the cathedral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 5, with the "Dettingen Te Deum," and "Jephthah"—a part of "The Creation," and a selection from "Israel in Egypt," to be given, also in the cathedral, in the evening; on Wednesday morning "Elijah," on Thursday morning part of Spohr's "Calvary," a new oratorio, "Gideon," by Mr. W. G. Cousins, and Bach's "Passion Music;" and on Friday morning "The Messiah" will be given in the cathedral: the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday being appropriated to miscellaneous concerts in the Shirehall. The principal singers announced are Mlle. Titiens, Mesdames Cora de Wilhorst and Patey, Misses Harrison and Martell, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, Mr. L. Thomas, and Signor Foli. Dr. Wesley the organist of Gloucester Cathedral, is the conductor. Mr. Macfarren's new oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," has disappeared from the programme.

The Triennial Musical Festival at Norwich, which recurs next year, will again be conducted by Sir Julius Benedict, who has directed the music-meetings there since 1845.

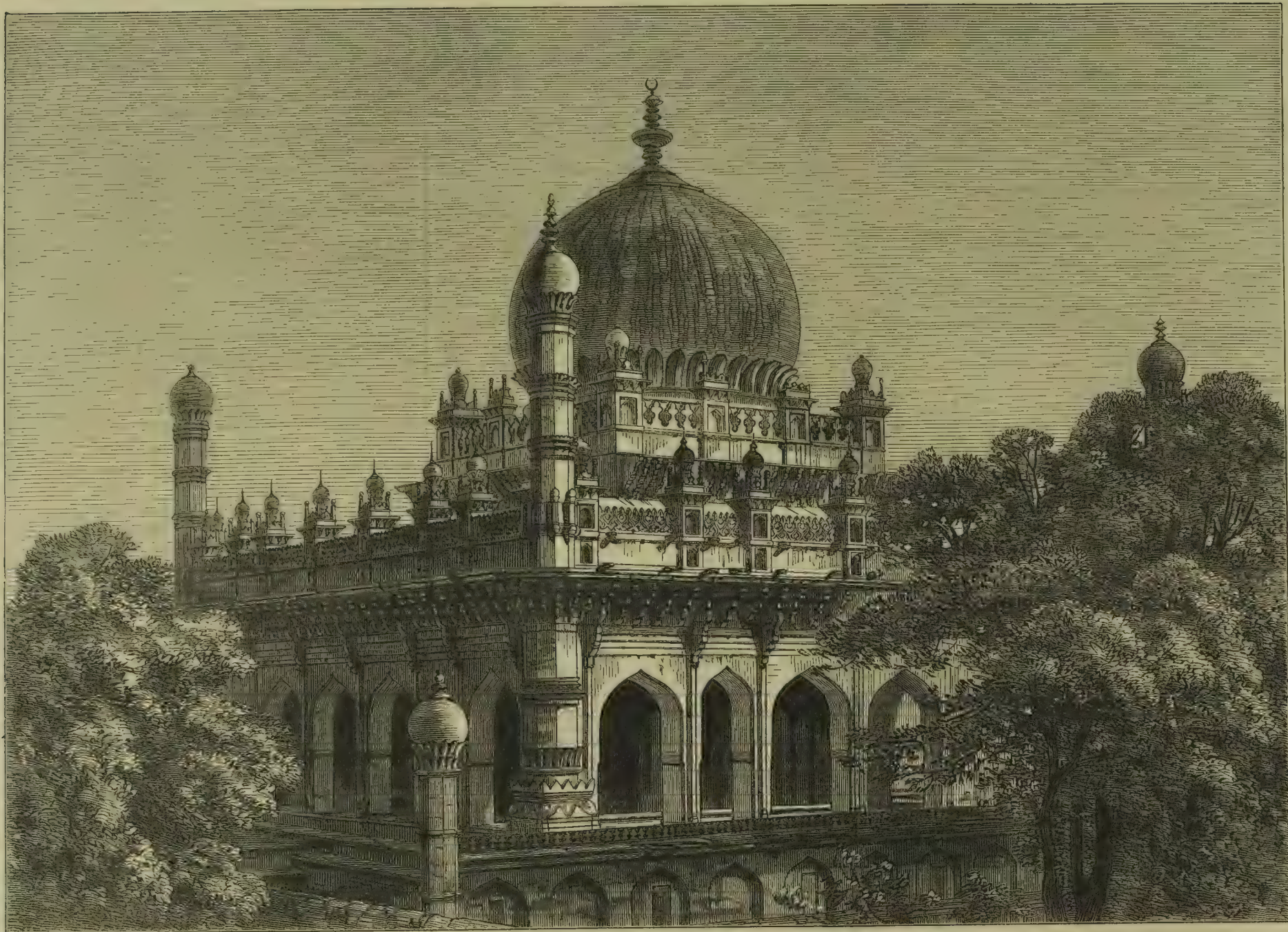
THE THEATRES.

Many changes are impending in the programmes of different theatres, and perhaps a great change altogether in their general conduct. The prevailing system appears unsatisfactory from many points of view, and vague schemes of a needful reform are suggesting themselves to speculative minds. To-night the St. James's Theatre, under the admirable management of Mrs. John Wood, closes for the season, and passes until Christmas into the custody of an opera company; after which we hope to see it reopened for drama under improved auspices. The Globe and Holborn houses are closed, and reasons for their premature shutting are abundant. The Haymarket continues to flourish, but the last farewell performances of Mr. Sothorn are announced, previous to his departure for America. The Olympic advertises a new piece for to-night, by Mr. Byron, legendary and fanciful, and entitled "Giselle;" and next Wednesday morning Sir Charles Young's new comedy-drama, entitled "Charms," will be performed at the Queen's. The New Royalty presented, on Thursday, a new comedy entitled "Cupid in Waiting," by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. Mr. Buckstone has been acting at the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, an establishment which now aims at regular performances of the legitimate and modern drama. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have been entertaining her Majesty's lieges at the Standard.

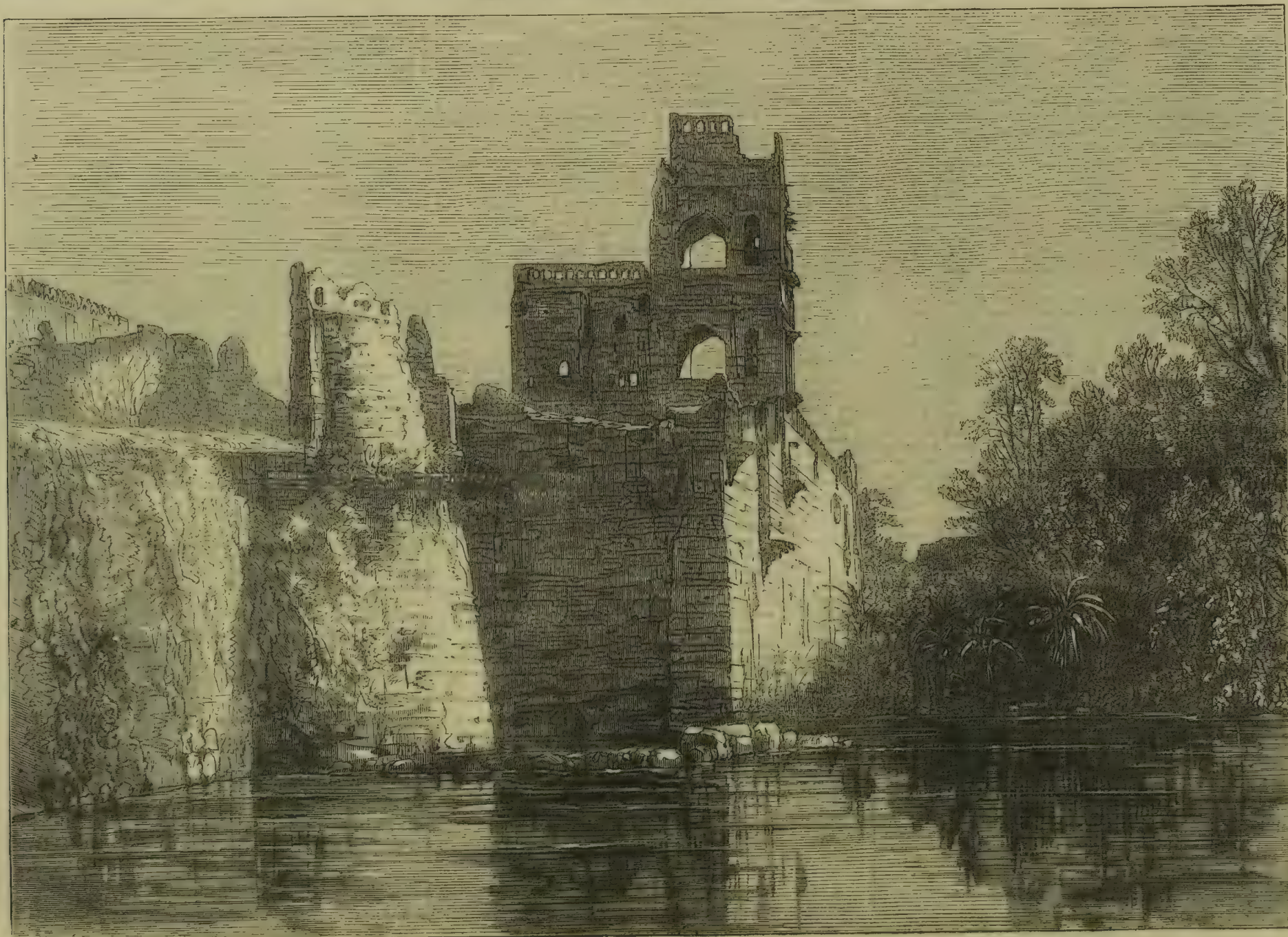
The French plays continue to prosper. At the Lyceum "Les Brigands" has given place to the "Princesse de Trébizonde;" and at the Gaiety the company may be admitted to have redeemed their reputation by the admirable manner in which "The Knights of the Round Table" was produced. They now appear in "La Belle Hélène," by Offenbach. Placed on the boards with no want of brilliancy or efficiency, the part of Hélène is performed by Mlle. Clary with an entire absence of vulgarity, and forms a marked contrast to the more forcible version of it by Mlle. Schneider. M. Mario Widmer made an excellent Paris, and the three ways of winning a woman—by love, by violence, or by stratagem—received ample illustration from his ingenuity. The calem-burg "à quoi bon les canons sur la terre," and the answer, in its double meaning, "pour faire détonations (dettes aux nations)," was duly appreciated.

The time-honoured trial of the pyx of the Mint took place, on Tuesday, at Goldsmiths' Hall. In the evening there was a dinner, at which Mr. Lowe was present.

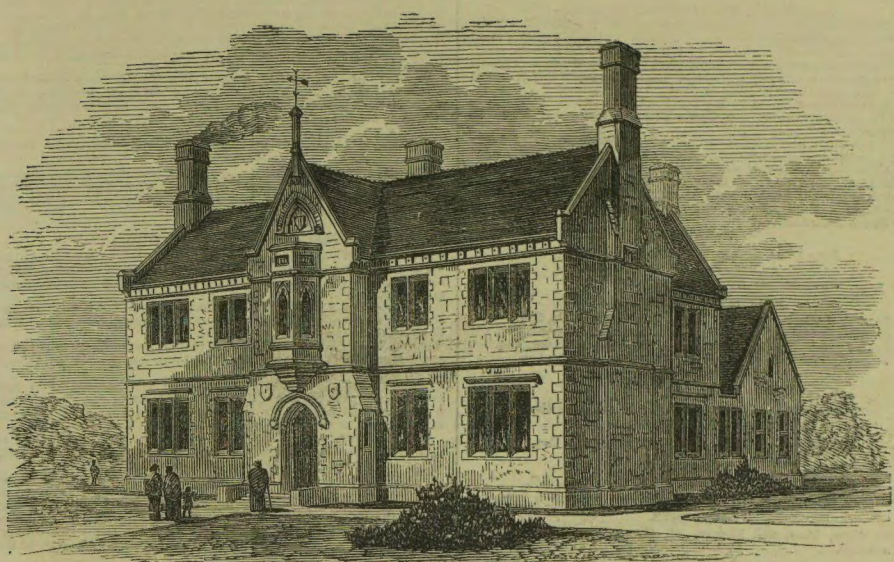
The Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company launched, on Tuesday, her Majesty's double-turret vessel Cyclops, one of the four ordered for harbour defence by the Admiralty soon after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. This formidable vessel carries four 10-in. 400-pounder rifled guns, and is protected by 8-in. armour along the water-line and by 9-in. and 10-in. plating over the breastwork and turrets. Miss Rolt, daughter of Mr. Peter Rolt, chairman of the company, named the vessel.



TOMB OF KING IBRAHIM AT BEEJAPOOR, INDIA.



PALACE OF JUSTICE, BEEJAPOOR.



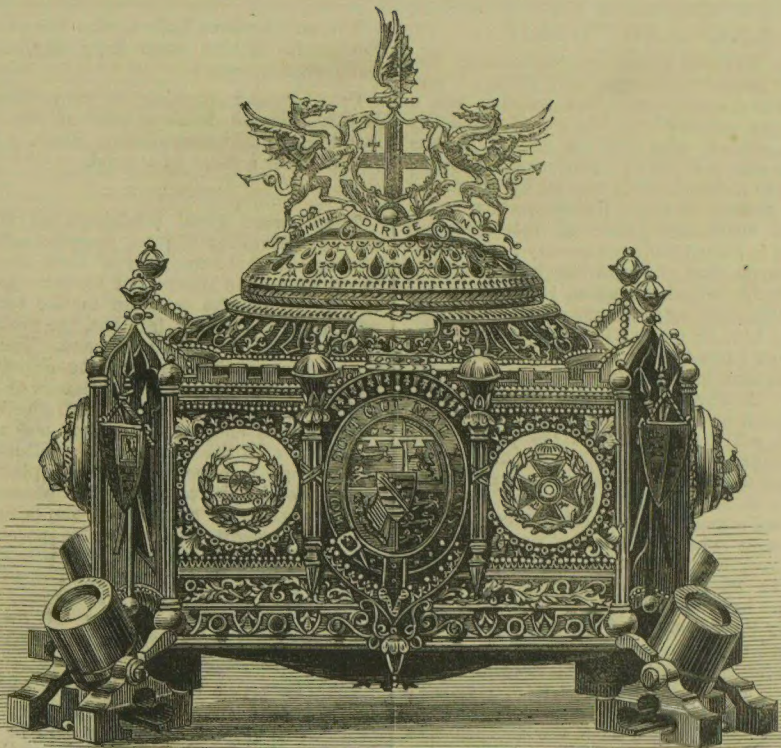
WESTMINSTER MEMORIAL COTTAGE HOSPITAL, SHAFTESBURY.

THE
WESTMINSTER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The building shown in our Illustration is the Cottage Hospital erected at Shaftesbury, by public subscription, as a memorial of the late Marquis of Westminster. The foundation-stone was laid, on May 25, by Lady Theodora Grosvenor, his daughter, supported by the Mayor of Shaftesbury, Mr. W. H. Fricker, and the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The architect of the building is Mr. J. B. Corby, of Stamford, Lincolnshire. The site is a piece of ground, given by the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, near the church and schools founded by that lady. There will be accommodation for eight patients, with nurses, and, if needful, the building can be enlarged.

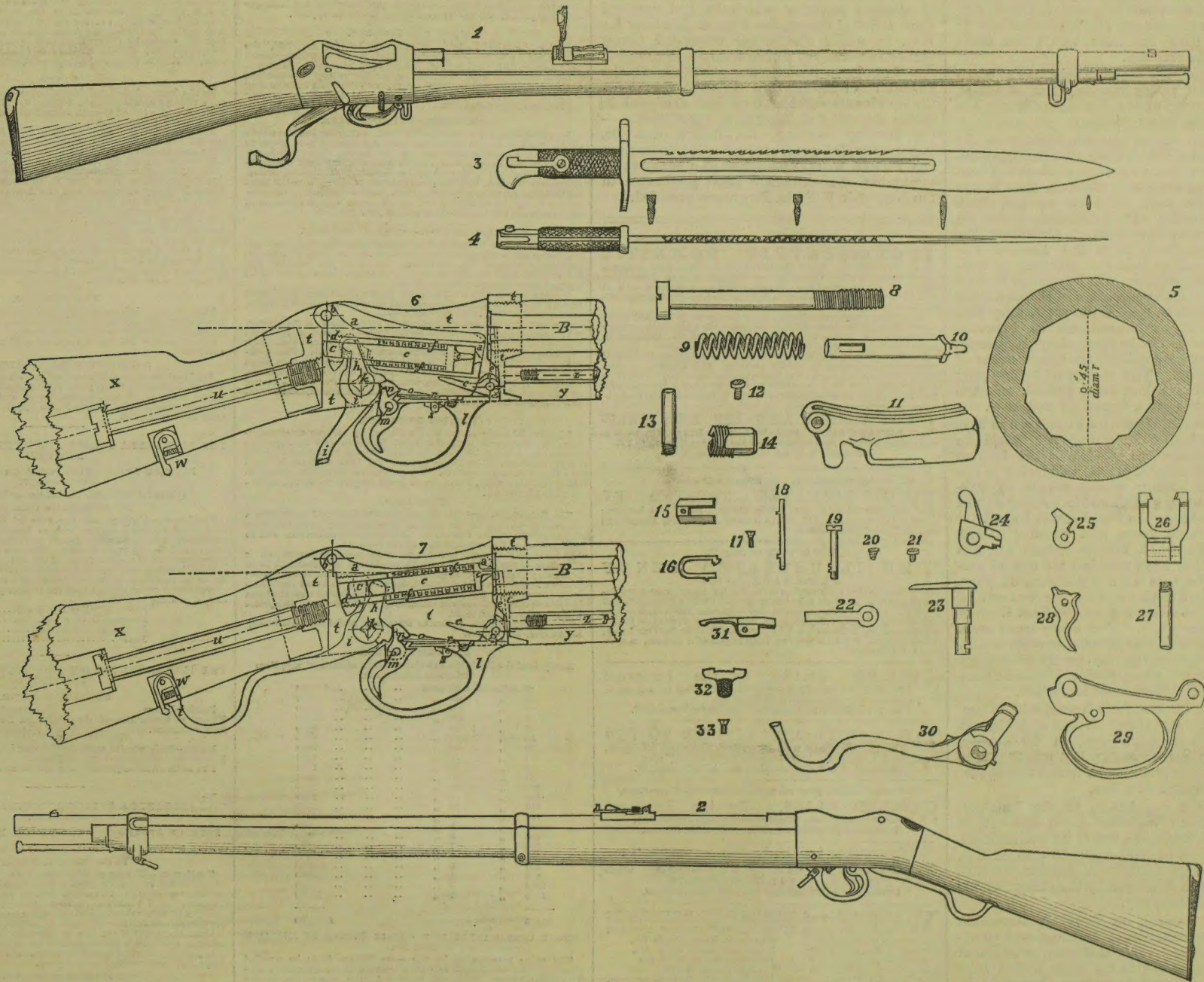
PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE CITY.

The Corporation of London presented the freedom of the City to Prince Arthur on Thursday week. This ceremony took place in the Council Chamber of Guildhall, where his Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor, the Chamberlain, and some of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen. He was afterwards entertained at a breakfast. Our Illustration shows the gold casket in which the certificate of his civic franchise was presented to him. It was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The casket, lined with crimson velvet, is divided at each side into three panels, ornamented with rich pierced and chased work in high relief, and is supported at each corner by a mortar in gold. The centre panel in front bears the Prince's arms within the Garter, in enamel



CASKET PRESENTED TO PRINCE ARTHUR WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

of the proper colours. Above this is the Prince's coronet, in gold and enamel. The side panels contain the badges, modelled in gold artistically chased in high relief on a ground of blue enamel, as well as the mottoes of the Royal Artillery and the Rifle Brigade, his Royal Highness holding commands in both regiments. At the corners are shields, with the Royal arms of England in enamel, pendent from crossed spears. At each end are plaques of the lion's head, in gold on a blue enamel ground. The centre panel at the back contains an inscription recording the event, while each side panel contains the monogram A.W.P.A. The lid of the box is domed, and ornamented with pierced and chased work, surmounted by the arms of the city of London. The base is composed of a plinth of polished dark-grey marble, ornamented with spheres of gold, on a velvet stand.



THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

- 1. Side view of rifle in position for loading, with breech open (block depressed by the opened lever).
- 2. Side view in position for firing—lever and breech closed.
- 3. Side view of the saw-sword bayonet.
- 4. Back of same, with transverse sections.
- 5. Transverse section of the seven-grooved Henry barrel.
- 6. Martini breech mechanism, showing the arrangement of the various parts in the position for loading, with lever and breech open and block depressed.

- 7. The same, in position for firing, with lever and breech closed, striker drawn back, and spiral spring compressed by tumbler, tumbler-rest, and trigger. (The letters of reference indicate the various parts as under.)
- 8, u. Stock-bolt and washer.
- 9, f. Spiral mainspring.
- 10, c. Striker.
- 11, a. Breech-block.

- 13, b. Fulcrum-pin, or breech-block axis-pin.
- 14, d. Stop-nut.
- 15, 16, 18, w. Lever-catch, spring, and axis-pin.
- 19, p. Trigger and rest axis-pin.
- 22, o. Sear spring.
- 23, t. Lever axis-pin and indicator.
- 24, h. Tumbler.
- 25, n. Tumbler-rest.
- 26, e. Extractor.

- 27, g. Extractor axis-pin.
- 28, m. Trigger.
- 29, i. Trigger-plate and guard.
- 30, i. Lever.
- 31, r. Locking or safety bolt.
- 32, s. Thumb-piece to ditto.
- 12, 17, 20, 21, and 33, Keeper-screw and others. t. Breech-body. x. Stock-butt. y. Stock fore-end. z. Ramrod. B. Barrel breech-end.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the Probate Court, on Wednesday, the case of "Berdoe v. Smeeton and Others" was brought to a conclusion. The testator was a young man, named Lane, the son of a wealthy City merchant, who died in 1858. By the father's will the young man would become, entitled to a considerable sum on his attaining the age of twenty-five. Unfortunately, however, he contracted habits of intemperance and died in July, 1870, aged twenty-three years. It appeared that the testator had courted a young lady named Smeeton, residing in the Kingsland-road, and in one of the wills executed by him he gave £1000 to her and the residue of his estate to the London Hospital, after the death of his step-mother, now Mrs. Gough. A disagreement took place between the testator and Miss Smeeton, and by a subsequent will he bequeathed his property to Mrs. Gough, who was alleged to have exercised undue influence. The cause was argued in the autumn of last year, when the jury were discharged without giving a verdict. A compromise was effected, the terms, it was understood, being that the £1000 originally given to Miss Smeeton should be divided between her and the hospital. The jury then, by the direction of the Court, found in favour of the will.

At Saturday's sitting of the Central Criminal Court three important investigations were brought to a close. In the case of Edmund Walter Pook, charged with the murder of a girl at Eltham, the jury, after deliberating about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of acquittal. The result will not surprise any person who has followed the evidence in this remarkable case. In summing up the case Chief Justice Bovill said he "could not express his disapprobation too strongly at the course taken by the police, for it seemed as if they had made everything bend to their one preconceived notion—viz., the guilt of the prisoner." In Baron Channell's court Hannah Newington, alias Flora Davy, was found guilty of the manslaughter of Mr. Moon, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. Agnes Norman, a nurse-girl, was placed upon her trial, before the Common Serjeant, on a charge of child murder; but the evidence being insufficient for a conviction, she was afterwards indicted for having attempted to strangle a boy named Parfitt, eleven years of age. Upon this she was convicted, with a recommendation to mercy on account of her youth. The Common Serjeant deferred sentence until next session, and intimated that in the mean time inquiries would be made respecting the prisoner.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, the senior magistrate at Marlborough-street police station, has resigned, and Mr. Hannay, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. Ellison, one of the magistrates at the Lambeth Police Court, gave judgment, yesterday week, in the prosecution of the Times Working Men's Club. He held that it was impossible for such drinking as had been sworn to during the prohibited hours on Sunday to continue without provoking the strongest opposition from the licensed victuallers, as well as from the advocates of temperance. The publican was compelled to close his house at certain periods, and if these clubs were allowed to be opened the probability that drinking went on constituted an injustice which, if it could not be reached by the present law, would at once call for the interference of the Legislature. The charge of selling beer without a license had been proved, and the defendant must pay a fine of £3 and costs.

At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, five boys were taken before Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips by industrial officers of the London School Board, on charges of wandering in the City without having visible means of subsistence or proper guardianship. A boy named Turner was sent to the East London Industrial School for three years, and another named Ansom to the South London School for five years, until they have attained the age of sixteen. In the case of a boy named Gregory, aged ten, the Alderman, with the consent of the mother, sent the boy to the East London School for six years. The other cases were those of three lads who, with seventeen others older than themselves, had been found sleeping at night under a tarpaulin in the Shades, Thames-street. They were remanded.

For having unmercifully beaten a little boy, four years of age, the governess of an infant school at Bow-common was, on Wednesday, sentenced by the Thames police magistrate to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine.

There was a conviction, at the Lambeth Police Court, on Wednesday, for the sale of unwholesome fish, and a fine of £2 was inflicted. During the past quarter about 53 tons of fish, which had been brought to London by rail, were seized and destroyed by the officers of the Fishmongers' Company.

At Derby Assizes, on Tuesday, Jeremiah Burrows, a general dealer in drugs and provisions at Pinxton, near Alfreton, was found guilty of setting fire to his house with a view to defraud the Royal Insurance Company, in which office he had lately increased his insurance from £200 to £400. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At the Northamptonshire Summer Assizes, yesterday week, at Northampton, Richard Adlington, thirty-five, shoemaker, was convicted of the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Adlington, on May 30 last, and sentenced to death.

Rachael Busby, who was sentenced to death at the last Oxford Assizes for the murder of her child, has been respited.

The police-officer Talbot, who was shot by a Fenian in Dublin some days ago, died on Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday evening a man discovered £1100, believed to be a part of the money stolen from Newtown Stewart Bank. It was found under a stone in a wood.

There were great rejoicings, on Wednesday, at Burghley House, near Stamford, in celebration of the majority of Lord Burghley, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter. A dinner was given on the occasion to the tenants, with their wives and families, the party comprising 750 ladies and gentlemen. The access to the marquee was through the old mansion, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lord Burghley received each guest. The pièce de résistance at the dessert was a birthday cake. In the course of the after-dinner proceedings a valuable piece of plate, subscribed for by the tenants, was presented to Lord Burghley as a token of the esteem felt for his Lordship and his noble parents. A congratulatory address was also presented to the Marquis of Exeter from the Town Council of Stamford. The evening amusements comprised a magnificent display of fireworks. The festivities were continued on Thursday. We intend to illustrate the festival.

Last Saturday evening Colonel and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay entertained at dinner, at the Ship, Greenwich, about 300 members of the Red Cross Society. In acknowledging the toast of his health, Count Bernstorff said he was happy to testify to the great services which had been rendered by the English Red Cross Society. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay said that during the recent war on the Continent as many as 400,000 persons had contributed to the society. Count Flavigny, president of the Paris Red Cross Society, acknowledged the services which the Red Cross Society had, through Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, rendered both the German and French sufferers by the war. He had hopes that the horrors of the late war would have the effect of deterring the Powers of Europe from fighting with each other for many a long day. Count Andrea Bernstorff, son of the German Ambassador, also spoke. Count Serrurier, who spoke in French, said thousands of wounded on both sides had good cause to thank and bless the Red Cross Society for not alone alleviating their sufferings, but in many cases saving their lives. Count Serrurier concluded by reading a letter which he had received from General Cissey, the French Minister for War, in which the writer requested Count Serrurier to convey to the English members of the Red Cross Society the gratitude of the French army and his own personal thanks for the invaluable services they had rendered in aiding the relief of the sick and wounded. On Monday evening, Dr. Ricord and Dr. Demarquay, delegates of the Société de Secours aux Blessés, were entertained at a banquet by a number of members of their profession in London. Sir William Ferguson presided.

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THE ALEXANDRA PALACE and MUSWELL-HILL ESTATE TONTINE (to terminate on June 30, 1886). This being a "Trust" no subscribers incur any liability. Certificate representing £50,000 (of which 1s. of each guinea is to be appropriated to insurance of subscribers) will be issued at the following rates:—

A (or single right) Certificate	each	£1 1 0	Payable
B (or 10 right)	ditto	" 10 10 0	"
C (or 25 right)	ditto	" 25 5 0	"
D (or 50 right)	ditto	" 50 10 0	"
E (or 100 right)	ditto	" 105 0 0	Application.

Certificates pass to and entitle the bearer:
1. To participation in the proceeds of sale of the property if the representative life upon which the tontine privilege depends shall be living on June 30, 1886.
2. The receipt from a life assurance of the sum of 20s. in respect of each guinea paid upon any certificate, if the representative life shall die before the said June 30, 1886.
3. To admissions to the Palace and Park.
4. To participation in Art-Union Distributions proposed to be hereafter established.

(As explained in detail in the body of the prospectus.)
The acceptance of a certificate involves no liability. The rights and privileges of certificate-holders are governed by the trust deed. The whole net income of the undertaking, after defraying interest charges and management expenses, will be devoted to the improvement of the property, and also (when power is obtained) to Art-Union Distributions.

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PROSPECTUS.

CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY.
An advantageous contract has been concluded for the purchase, free from incumbrance, of the Alexandra Palace Park and lands adjoining, situate at Muswell-hill, Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex (comprising about 470 acres of freehold and 28 acres of leasehold land), and the contents of the Palace, for the sum of £675,000. Of this amount £450,000 may remain on security of the property for five years, represented by mortgage and debentures. Power is taken to raise further capital not exceeding £150,000, if deemed desirable, for the improvement or enlargement of the property and for the benefit of the tontine.

OBJECT OF TONTINE—THE INSTITUTION.
The object of the tontine is to complete the purchase and improve the property, and thus to provide for all classes of the population, and especially of its northern and eastern portions and suburbs, and for the many thousands of country excursionists, a grand institution of healthful recreation and elevating instruction, which will combine the solid advantages of the South Kensington Museum and Schools of Art with the lighter pleasures and pastimes of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, thus giving effect to the large and enlightened views of the late Prince Consort.

ART-UNIONS.
In furtherance of this design, it is proposed to inaugurate a series of exhibitions, art-unions, and distributions, to the support of which, and as soon as the necessary power can be obtained for the purpose, it is proposed that the chief portion of the profits of the park and palace, after making proper provision for management, improvement, and other charges, should be applied.

PALACE AND GROUNDS.
Under the "Muswell-Hill Estate and Railway Act, 1866," the Palace and about 200 acres (which then constituted the grounds) are to continue a place for public resort and recreation, subject to the observance of such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the owners, and to the payment of such reasonable sums as may be fixed for admission to the grounds and Palace, or to any exhibition or rights therein.

ENLARGEMENT—BUILDING LAND.
It is now intended to enlarge the Park, and to lay out the whole of the lands as pleasure-grounds, with the exception of about 30 acres of leasehold land on the border, which will be reserved for building purposes, so that there will be a Park surrounding the Palace, and within a ring fence of about 400 acres in extent. But power is taken, with the consent of the trustees, to sell or lease for building purposes any part of this land not subject to the provisions of the Act of 1866, should such a course appear desirable in the interest of the tontine or subscribers.

DESCRIPTION OF PALACE AND GROUNDS.
The Palace is a splendid, capacious, and substantial structure, requiring but a comparatively small outlay to keep it in repair, admirably adapted for exhibitions, museums, and lectures, and for musical festivals and concerts, as well as for festive and social gatherings of the greatest magnificence.

A grand organ, which is reputed to be one of the largest and most perfect in the world, has been erected in the Palace by Mr. Willis, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. The Palace, with its grounds, cricket, and croquet lawns, turfed rides, a racecourse, with grand stand, well-ventilated carriage drives, groves, and gardens will be found in the park, which is nobly timbered, and commands extensive and magnificent views into several counties. This institution, therefore, which can be opened to the public in a very short space of time, will combine the advantages afforded by museums, exhibitions, and schools of art, with scenery of the utmost beauty and pure air, thus contributing alike to the instruction, amusement, and health of the visitor.

ACCESS TO PALACE.
There will be easy access to the Palace by railway communications in connection with the Great Northern and Metropolitan Lines, and a bill is awaiting the Royal Assent for authorising the construction of a short line to connect the Park with the Midland and Great Eastern systems. The committee will have power to aid these enterprises, which are of great importance to the success of this undertaking.

FINE ARTS.
The Exhibitions and Art-Union Distributions will constitute a distinctive feature of the general plan, and will comprise every characteristic of the Fine Arts. An inaugural exhibition will be held as soon as the requisite power can be obtained. It is intended to apply to Parliament for power to devote part of the whole of the surplus income to Art-Union Distributions, to be held every third year during the term of the tontine, and to appropriate a number or chance in each distribution to every certificate in respect of every 21s. paid on the tontine, so that the fund of prizes will amount triennially to £100,000, and the prizes will range from £500 to £25,000.

The following table indicates what any certificate holder may derive from this source.

Analysis of the Probable Art-Union Prizes at each of, say, Five Triennial Exhibitions.			
25 Prizes of £500 each	"	"	£12,500
30 " 400 "	"	"	12,000
40 " 300 "	"	"	12,000
50 " 200 "	"	"	10,000
50 " 100 "	"	"	5,000
50 " 50 "	"	"	2,500
50 " 40 "	"	"	2,000
50 " 30 "	"	"	1,500
100 " 20 "	"	"	2,000
100 " 15 "	"	"	1,500
100 " 10 "	"	"	1,000
100 " 7 "	"	"	700
100 " 6 "	"	"	600
200 " 5 "	"	"	1,000
400 " 4 "	"	"	1,600
800 " 3 "	"	"	2,400
1600 " 2 "	"	"	3,200
3200 " 1 "	"	"	3,200
5500 " 0 "	"	"	10,700

10,895 £100,000
SINGLE CERTIFICATES MAY OBTAIN PRIZES OF £500 EACH FOR 21s.

The value represented by the prize tickets is to be applied wholly in the selection of articles contained in the Alexandra Art-Union Exhibitions, and it will be seen that it is possible for the holder of a single right certificate to receive five prizes of £500 each for his investment of 21s.

(CERTIFICATES—TRUST DEED.)
The certificates will be issued under the powers of the trust deed, which will define and regulate the rights and privileges of the certificate-holders, and a covenant will be contained therein for their part to observe the provisions of the deed.

SURPLUS INCOME.
The whole of the net income of the tontine during its existence will be applied to the improvement of the property and to Art-Union Distributions.

INSURANCE OF CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.
An established insurance company has agreed, in consideration of the payment to them of a premium of one shilling for every A (or single right) certificate, and so on in proportion for any plural

rights certificate (i.e., one shilling for each right), to pay to the holder £1 for each guinea paid on such certificate upon the death of the representative life in respect of which the tontine privileges depend, if such death happen before the 30th June, 1886, provided such certificate shall not have been previously surrendered, or the holder of such certificate for the time being shall not have drawn a prize in an Art-Union Distribution, in respect of the right representing such guinea. Such premium will be paid out of the tontine fund. The agreement is subject to 20,000 representative lives being nominated.

For the purposes of the insurance and tontine every applicant for a certificate must, when requested, nominate some life (which may be his own) between the ages of ten and thirty years. Such lives should not be those of prominent individuals, but, if possible, of members of the applicant's family or friends. Applicants may nominate a life for each right the certificate they apply for represents. If the applicant chooses to waive the insurance he may nominate any life.

To meet the case of any selected life having been previously nominated and expired, or of every right depending on the nomination of a life for each right the certificate they apply for represents, the holder of a certificate will be required to furnish some other life or lives in substitution for that first nominated.

TONTINE WILL CEASE JUNE 30, 1886. PROPERTY THEN TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Upon June 30, 1886, the tontine will absolutely cease; and as soon as may be after that date the whole of the property will be realised, and the net proceeds will be distributed amongst the tontine or certificate-holders.

PRIVILEGES OF CERTIFICATE-HOLDERS.

The holder of an A, or single-right certificate, in addition to his other privileges, will be entitled to free admission to the park (and also to the palace, if open), upon every Sunday during the existence of the tontine.

The holder of a B, or 10-right certificate, will, in addition, be entitled to free admission on two days (not being fête days), to be fixed by the committee in each week.

The holder of a C, or 25-right certificate will be entitled to similar privileges for himself and another on foot or on horseback.

The holder of a D, or 50-right certificate, will be entitled to free admission on four days in each week (not being fête days), to be fixed by the committee, for himself and two others, either on foot, horseback, or with a single-horse carriage.

The holder of an E, or 100-right certificate, will be entitled to free admission for himself and four other persons at all times, either on foot, horseback, or with any carriage.

The tontine rights and privileges attaching to certain certificates may, at the option of the holder, be surrendered for the right of admission on other days, according to a plan or scale to be published by the executive committee. The surrender will involve the loss of every right and privilege offered in this prospectus to the holders of certificates, except so far as the same are reserved as part of the consideration for the surrender.

The holder of a certificate which shall not have been surrendered will be entitled to participate in the proceeds of the property at the end of the tontine, or in the proceeds of the property on a representative life which shall be living on June 30, 1886.

CONTRIBUTORS INCUR NO LIABILITY, AND MUST BENEFIT.
Thus every subscriber of 21s. and upwards to the tontine, or the holder of the time being of his certificate (the same not having been previously surrendered), will, in addition to the privileges of entry to the Park and Palace as above enumerated, obtain the repayment, in case of the death of the representative life or lives, of 20s. in respect of every 21s. paid by such subscriber, or will have previously drawn a prize of at least £2 in the Art-Union Distribution in respect of each 21s. paid, and will, when required, for the tontine, have, in respect of each of his rights, the right to a share in the proceeds of the tontine property. Looking at the rapidly-increasing value of building land near London, there can be no doubt that as the expiration of the tontine draws near, the property to be then distributed amongst the holders of certificates entitled to participate will be of enormous value.

MANAGEMENT.

For the convenience of management of the tontine and property, and with that object only, a company (limited by guarantee) has been incorporated by the title of "The Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Management Company (Limited)." The executive committee of the tontine are the directors of that company. The certificate-holders will not be members or contributors of such company.

PROPERTY VESTED IN TRUSTEES.
All the landed property to be acquired for the purposes of the tontine will be vested in the trustees upon trust, to permit the management company to manage the same, and with the consent of the trustees, so far as required by the trust deed, to grant leases, and deal therewith for the benefit of the general undertaking, and raise further capital, not exceeding £150,000, if required, for the undertaking by mortgage or debentures (in addition to the working capital provided by the tontine), and upon the termination of the tontine (the 30th of June, 1886), or so soon after as may be convenient, to sell the tontine property and distribute the proceeds.

DEEDS.
By the terms of the trust deed all questions (if any) which may arise relating to the tontine, during its existence or on its termination, stand referred to such counsel as the Attorney-General for the time being may appoint.

The purchase contract, the trust deed, the insurance contract and the memorandum and articles of association of the management company may be perused at the offices of the Solicitors.

If no issue is made the subscriptions will be returned in full. The following documents have been executed:—
1. An agreement, dated July 13, 1871, between the Muswell-hill Estate Company (Limited) and the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Management Company (Limited) of the one part, and the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Management Company (Limited) of the other part.
2. A deed of trust, dated July 13, 1871, between the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Management Company (Limited) of the one part, and Henry Markby, of the other part.
3. A deed of covenant, dated July 13, 1871, between the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company of the one part, and the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Management Company (Limited) of the other part.

PROSPECTUSES.
Prospectuses (with an outline sketch of the Palace) and forms of application for certificates may be obtained of the Secretary at the offices of the Tontine and of the Brokers.

Other agencies for the receipt of applications will be shortly advertised.

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATES.
Applications for certificates must be left with the Bankers at the time of payment of the deposit, or no application will be noticed unless the sum of 21s., in respect of each single right, or the amounts specified for plural rights applied for as above stated, shall have been paid.

No.
THE ALEXANDRA PALACE and MUSWELL-HILL ESTATE TONTINE.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A OR SINGLE-RIGHT CERTIFICATE.
(To be left with the Bankers or authorised Agents.)
To the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen,—Having paid the sum of 21s. to the Bankers or authorised Agents, I request to have issued to me a single-right certificate in the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Tontine; and I hereby agree to accept the same upon the terms of the prospectus and of the trust deed of the 13th July, 1871. Upon hearing that you are prepared to issue the certificate, I agree to nominate a representative life or lives of the age stated in the prospectus, upon which I desire the tontine privileges in respect of such certificate to depend.

Name in full of applicant.....
Address.....
Profession or business.....
Date.....

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE and MUSWELL-HILL ESTATE TONTINE.

BANKERS' RECEIPT. 1871.
Received from the sum of 21s. on account of the Executive Committee of the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Tontine.

21s.
NOTE.—This receipt must be delivered to the Secretary of the Tontine in exchange for the certificate.
Due notice will be given of the certificates being ready for issue.

No.
THE ALEXANDRA PALACE and MUSWELL-HILL ESTATE TONTINE.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PLURAL-RIGHT CERTIFICATE.
(To be left with the Bankers or authorised Agents.)
To the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen,—Having paid the sum of £ to the Bankers or authorised Agents, I request to have issued to me certificates in the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Tontine, and I hereby agree to accept such certificates or any less number of rights that may be allotted to me, upon the terms of the prospectus and of the trust deed of the 13th July, 1871. Upon hearing that you are prepared to issue the certificate, I agree to nominate a representative life or lives of the age stated in the prospectus, upon which I desire the tontine privileges in respect of such certificates to depend.

Name in full of applicant.....
Address.....
Profession or business.....
Date.....

* The sum of 21s. must be paid in respect of each right applied for.

+ Here state B, C, D, or E.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE and MUSWELL-HILL ESTATE TONTINE.

BANKERS' RECEIPT. 1871.
Received from the sum of £ on account of the Executive Committee of the Alexandra Palace and Muswell-hill Estate Tontine.

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Due notice will be given of the certificates being ready for issue.

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100 Batiste Costumes, prettily trimmed and full length, at 16s. 9d. Remnants of various materials at half price.
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